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CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CEMA Commission Examines Legal Relations *[Prague]* 1
CEMA Light Industry Commission Signs Protocol *[Sofia]* 1
Briefs 1
CEMA Electric Power Conference 1
Session of CEMA Experts 1

BULGARIA

BCP CC Sends Greetings to PCF Congress *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Dec]* 2
Aleksandrov at Friendship Meeting *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Dec]* 2
Portuguese CP Official Pays Brief Visit *[ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME 5 Dec]* 3
Balev Meets U.S. CP Official Dlugin 3
Khristov Confers With Italian Minister 3
Atanasov Receives Minister for Northern Greece 3
Stanishev Departs for African Countries *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 6 Dec]* 3
Zhivkov Gives Reception for Students, Teachers 4
Zhivkov Speaks at Students Meeting 8 Dec 4
Sofia City Police Official on Crime Figures *[TRUD 26 Nov]* 4
National Assembly Commissions Discuss Proposals 5
Government Discusses Agriculture Weaknesses *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 4 Dec]* 5
Decision on Agriculture Aids Restructuring 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Report on CPCZ CC Presidium Session 4 Dec *[RUDE PRAVO 5 Dec]* 7
Reasons for New Law on Misdemeanors Revealed *[PRACE 5 Dec]* 7
Chnoupek Receives Acapulco Document 8
Polednik Receives Head of World Peace Council 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Further on Visit by SFRY's Mikulic 9
Talks With Stoph Begin 9
Economic Cooperation Discussed *[TANJUG]* 9
Superpower Summit Welcomed 9
Stoph Hosts Banquet 10
Mikulic, Stoph Toasts *[TANJUG]* 12
Krolikowski, Olechowski Meet in Berlin 12
Axen, PCF's Marchais hold Paris Talks 13
SED's Dohlus Receives DKP Delegation 13
Krenz, Norwegian Official Discuss Defense 13
Foreign Ministry Hails Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks 14
Bangladesh Prime Minister Receives Winter 14
SED Attempts To Calm Quarrel With Church *[DER SPIEGEL 7 Dec]* 14

HUNGARY

MSZMP Central Committee Session Opens 16
Council of Ministers Holds Session 16
News Conference *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 4 Dec]* 16

Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic Continues Visit 17
Received by Grosz 17
Talks with Grosz, Nemeth 17
Discusses Summit, Issues 17
Discusses Nationalities Question 18
Dizdarevic Departs 18
Communique on Talks 19
Editorial on Jaruzelski's 'Lightning Visit' *[NEPSZABADSAG 4 Dec]* 19
Ukrainian SSR Delegation Arrives in Hungary 20
Aczel-led Delegation Returns from France 20
Leaders Attend Finnish Embassy Reception 20
Chinese Culture Minister, Delegation Departs 20
Varkonyi Meets Latin American Envoys 20
Dominican Republic Delegation Ends Visit 21
Leaders' Public Appearances 26 Nov-2 Dec 21

POLAND

Warsaw Notes 'Historic' Soviet-U.S. Summit 22
Orzechowski Interviewed on Disarmament 22
50 Percent of Poles Say Disarmament Urgent 24
Jaruzelski Speaks at Miners' Medical Center *[TRYBUNA LUDU 4 Dec]* 24
Messner, Others Attend Economic Congress 24
Court Dismisses Solidarity Libel Suit *[AFP]* 25
Finance Minister Estimates Budget Deficit 25
Barcikowski Addresses Meeting on Cooperatives 25
Koziol Addresses Agricultural Policy 26
Ozdowski Addresses Sejm Session 26
PLO Delegation Arrives in Poland 28

ROMANIA

Brasov RCP Committee Examines 'Shortcomings' *[SCINTEIA 6 Dec]* 29
'Violations' of Dolj County Cadres Examined *[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]* 30
National Population Reaches 23 Million 32
Al-Asad Cables Ceausescu at End of Visit *[SCINTEIA 3 Dec]* 32
Coman Pays Visit to French CP Congress 33
Greets PCF *[SCINTEIA 5 Dec]* 33
Meets PCF Leader Marchais 33
Turkey's State Minister Meets With Dascalescu *[Ankara]* 34
Ceausescu Greets Afghan Leader Najibullah *[SCINTEIA 3 Dec]* 34

YUGOSLAVIA

Orlandic on Summit, World Situation *[POLITIKA 11 Nov]* 35
Mojsov Evaluates Visit to France 36
Veterans Approve Draft Economic Resolution 37
FEC Press Conference on Inflation Measures *[BORBA 17 Nov]* 37
Press Conference *[BORBA 18 Nov]* 38
Vojvodina Assembly on Constitutional Changes *[BORBA 6 Nov]* 39
Slovene Politicians Discuss Inflation Program *[BORBA 9 Nov]* 39
Plan To Relieve Pozderac of Duties Accepted 40
Conference Accepts SAWP Leader's Resignation 40
Bihac Basic Economic Bank To Close Down 40
University LC Urges Expulsion of Milincevic 41
Leskovac Faculty Urge Stambolic Resignation 41
Kosovo Presidium Actions Discussed 41
Hasani Discusses Constitutional Changes *[RILINDJA 27 Nov]* 42
Macedonian TU Federation on Work Stoppages 42
Leskovac Textile Workers Begin Strike 42

CEMA Commission Examines Legal Relations

LD050459 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] The first session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Legal Matters ended today in Prague with the signing of a protocol. This new CEMA body discussed and approved, among other things, proposals for governing legal relations between organizations in supplying goods, and worked out instructions for drawing up production cooperation agreements. The commission also discussed legal arrangements for scientific and technical cooperation between member states' organizations, and worked out a draft agreement between CEMA and the Soviet Government on the location of some of the CEMA's organizations in the Soviet Union.

CEMA Light Industry Commission Signs Protocol

AU042126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] With the signing of a protocol in Sofia tonight, the 49th Session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Cooperation in Light Industry ended.

In the spirit of the 43d extraordinary CEMA Session, opportunities for increasing production of light industry and the furniture industry were discussed.

It is planned to increase and intensify the activities in consolidating the raw material base through the development and application of modern technological processes, through the development of high-quality [word indistinct] materials, through the development of [words indistinct], through automation of production, through the application of micro-processor equipment, and robotics.

A cooperation program for CEMA member-countries for the period up to 2000 for production in light industry and the furniture industry, and for providing the necessary raw materials, auxiliary means, and modern, highly productive [word indistinct] is envisaged as well.

Briefs

CEMA Electric Power Conference

Budapest, December 3 (MTI)—Electric power experts of the CMEA countries met in Budapest from December 1 to 3, and discussed development of cooperation. Priority tasks to the year 2000 were stipulated in an agreement signed at the latest session of CMEA, and accordingly participants forecast the winter peak consumption between 1995 and the year 2000, as it determines the development of grids. A new feature of cooperation is coordinating of results, and noncentralized computing. [Text] */Budapest MTI in English 1623 GMT 3 Dec 87 LD/*

Session of CEMA Experts

A regular session of the CEMA expert committee on establishing and laying 750-kilovolt transmission lines was held in Budapest 24-26 November. The CEMA expert committee reviewed the experiences gained in operating the transmission lines. Most of the discussion focused on further tasks in laying the transmission line between the Soviet Union and Poland. At Albertirsa, members of the expert committee received information on laying the 750-kilovolt transmission line in Hungary and on modernizing the substation. [Excerpts] */Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 27 Nov 87 p 6 AU/*

BCP CC Sends Greetings to PCF Congress

AU071300 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Dec 87 p 5

["Greetings Message from the BCP Central Committee to the 24th PCF Congress," conveyed 2 December by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee, Central Committee secretary, and leader of Bulgarian delegation to Congress.]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the BCP Central Committee conveys to the delegates and guests at the 24th PCF Congress and to all French Communists most cordial greetings and wishes for fruitful work.

The turning point and exceptionally complex and responsible stage of world development which we are witnessing poses in a new way and with unprecedented acuteness the issue of preventing thermonuclear death and solving the other global problems, on which the survival of mankind, the preservation of civilization, and the guaranteeing of further progress depend. The new realities and provocations we are facing require, more than ever before, courage, creativity, and energy from the Communist in searching for and practically implementing new ways and approaches to the struggle for peace and disarmament, democracy, and social progress.

The processes of restructuring and renewal in the USSR and the other socialist countries and their dynamic foreign policy, which enhance the authority of socialism and its attractive force, reveal new possibilities and give new impulses to the activity of the Communists throughout the world for broad cooperation among all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces.

The revolutionary restructuring which is underway in Bulgaria, initiated and led by the BCP, and aimed toward achieving a new qualitative state of socialism in Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution and comprehensive democracy in economy, politics, and other spheres of social life along the road of developing socialist self-management, is our contribution, the contribution of the Bulgarian Communists, to this common international cause.

The BCP is actively supporting and participating in the implementation of the program for constructing a comprehensive system of international security and eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century, which was proposed by the CPSU. We devote special care and efforts to developing good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Balkans, and to consolidating that region in which we live as a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

We express our confidence that your 24th Congress will become an important stage in creatively analyzing the tasks we are facing, strengthening the party's relations with and influence on the broad people's masses, and strengthening cooperation among all leftist and democratic forces in the country.

We confirm again our steady feelings of sympathy and solidarity with you, dear Comrades, and assure you that in future we shall also to everything we can to strengthen and enrich relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation which traditionally connect the BCP and the PCF.

Aleksandrov at Friendship Meeting

AU071456 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 87 p 5

[BTA Report: "Friendship Meeting]

[Text] Paris, 5 Dec (BTA correspondent)—Bulgarian and French communists, as well as the working people in our two friendly countries consider the requirement to create a world free of threats for their children's future, a world of peace, progress, and development along the path of socialism, as the main issues of their existence and their lives.

These words of greeting were addressed by Jean Louis Bargereau, member of the French Communist Party [PCF] Central Committee and mayor of the Communist Municipality of the town of Champigny (near Paris), in opening a rally of communists and the general public with the BCP delegation to the 26th PCF Congress, headed by Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and BCP Central Committee secretary.

The audience listened with great attention to the greetings message delivered by the Bulgarian guest in answering the mayor's address. Chudomir Aleksandrov pointed out the importance of the present forum of the 600,000-members strong PCF for the country's future, for the orientation of France to real democratic and progressive changes in the country's political, intellectual, and socio-economic life.

Chudomir Aleksandrov dwelled on the most characteristic features of the development pursued by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP, and our people along the path of restructuring. It is the goal of this policy developed by the Bulgarian communists, the speaker pointed out, to achieve a qualitatively new stage in Bulgaria's socialist upsurge, on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical revolution, on the basis of the overall democratization of social life, in the purpose of creatively expanding socialist self-management.

The leader of the Bulgarian delegation expressed feelings of profound respect for the Bulgarian Communists and their French comrades. We are entirely in solidarity with

the consistent and indefatigable struggle waged by the PCF for halting the arms race and for the participation of France in the dialogue aimed at the elimination of nuclear arsenals as well as for the orientation of mankind toward full intellectual and material prosperity in an atmosphere of lasting and irreversible peace.

Portuguese CP Official Pays Brief Visit

AU071348 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 5 Dec 87 p 3

[Text] Carlos Costa, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat's Political Commission, paid a brief visit to our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

He held meetings with Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev. They discussed cooperation between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party as well as problems concerning the international communist movement.

The guest departed from Bulgaria yesterday.

Balev Meets U.S. CP Official Dlugin

AU072027 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA)—Mr Milko Balev, Politburo member and secretary of the CC of the BCP, conferred with Mr Lee Dlugin, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party U.S.A., who paid a short working visit to this country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee.

They briefed each other on the two parties' work at this stage and exchanged views on topical international issues and aspects of the world communist and workers' movement.

The sides expressed satisfaction with the summit meeting which Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, is due to begin shortly with Mr Ronald Reagan, president of the U.S., and emphasized their shared conviction that the signing and the early ratification of the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Treaty eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles will be a prelude to the achievement of new practical disarmament and arms control steps aimed at ridding the world of nuclear weapons.

The BCP and the Communist Party U.S.A. expressed their reciprocal preparedness and determination for a further promotion and diversification of their friendly relations.

Khristov Confers With Italian Minister

AU071814 Sofia BTA in English 1617 GMT 7 Dec 87

["Recovery Expected in Bulgaro-Italian Trade"]

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA)—Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria, opened talks with Mr Renato Regiero, minister of foreign trade of Italy, who arrived here today.

They expressed the hope that Bulgaro-Italian commercial relations will recover. "My visit comes as further evidence of the interest, which our government shows in maintaining and promoting political ties with Bulgaria and in seeking opportunities to advance our trade relations in specific areas." The two ministers indicated that there are no obstacles whatsoever to the activation of bilateral trade. The Bulgarian side expressed willingness for wider cooperation with Italy in all spheres and for Italian companies to resume their business contacts with Bulgaria with specific offers. Fine prospects are available for cooperation in the food industry, the biotechnological and the chemical industry, in the production of consumer goods, of packaging machines, in telecommunications. The signing of an agreement on the encouragement and protection of investment, and on the avoidance of double taxation is also contemplated.

Atanasov Receives Minister for Northern Greece

AU042004 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received today Mr Stilianos Papathemelis, minister for Northern Greece, who is currently on a visit to Bulgaria.

The two politicians discussed the state and prospects for the development of the bilateral relations. They agreed that these relations can serve as a model of friendship and goodneighborliness and emphasized on the role of the declaration of friendship, good-neighbor relations and cooperation signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andreas Papandreou last year. The Bulgarian premier and the Greek minister discussed the development of the economic cooperation and the bilateral contacts in other fields.

Stanishev Departs for African Countries

AU071259 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 87 p 2

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, of the United Party of National Independence of Zambia, of the Mozambique Liberation Front, and of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP

Central Committee, departed yesterday for a visit to the United Republic of Tanzania, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Zambia, and the People's Republic of Angola.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia Airport by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

Zhivkov Gives Reception for Students, Teachers

AU072101 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a reception at the Boyana residence tonight, in honor of outstanding students, Komsomol aktivists, rectors, and professors from higher educational institutions.

The reception proceeded in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere.

Zhivkov Speaks at Students Meeting 8 Dec

AU072004 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Sofia, December 7 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, made a speech at a meeting today of the BCP CC Politburo with university students.

Discussing international relations, the Bulgarian leader described the Washington summit meeting between Mr Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr Ronald Reagan as an event of immense importance, and he called the INF agreement a historic breakthrough. The credit for what is expected to be achieved goes mainly to the exceedingly dynamic policy of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries, to the politics of new thinking, said Mr Todor Zhivkov, singling out the great personal contribution of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev for special praise.

In his remarks, the Bulgarian party leader and head of state focused on matters of domestic concern. He spoke about the revolutionary changes taking place in all spheres of social life in this country and dwelt on the principles of restructuring. Mr Todor Zhivkov further examined some aspects of education, which is also undergoing a reform to be brought in line with the changes in Bulgaria's economic and socio-political life. He emphasized that the party and state leadership rely on the initiative of youth, of the young specialists, in the innovative processes in this country.

The meetings of the BCP leadership with students on the eve of December 8, marked in this country as the day of the Kliment Okhridski University of Sofia and of Bulgarian university students in general, already have a long-standing tradition. This year, too, the Politburo's meeting with students was preceded by discussions on the most pressing social issues of senior party and government officials with teachers and alumni at institutes of higher learning throughout the country. At these meetings, just as today, the students expressed their readiness to be actively involved in the implementation of the reform program.

Sofia City Police Official on Crime Figures

AU291711 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 26 Nov 87 p 2

[Report on interview with Georgi Dilkov, chief of the Criminal Department of the Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, by Nikolay Gavrilov: "Face to Face With an Alarming Situation"]

[Excerpt] In the office of Georgi Dilkov, chief of the Criminal Department of the Sofia City Administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, only at first sight did it seem that a restful atmosphere reigned. There was no time for anything—telephones rang, and police officers entered one after another; their reports were brief and to the point, and the instructions issued were stern and brisk. An alarming situation had brought me here, namely the housebreakings in Sofia, and I hoped to hear how many of them were solved. The chief did not hurry, or at least pretended not to, but joked as follows:

[Dilkov] Despite the rumors, that make a mountain out of a molehill, we are still living in a time of a high crime detection rate. And however many times you look at me, I will still not look like Inspector Catani, nor do I have the problems he has. Do you understand? [passage omitted]

[Dilkov] Thefts of personal and public property are structure-determining crimes, and account for 60-70 percent of all crimes. Serious crimes against the individual form a far smaller proportion, and a large percentage of these are detected. Judge for yourself, we have nothing to hide. Only 3 of every 100 crimes in Sofia involve murder, rape, indecency, or robberies, but it is these that create the psychosis and fears among the citizens. At present 97 percent of such crimes in Sofia are solved, and during recent years the detection rate for murder by persons unknown is approaching 100 percent.

[Gavrilov] Do you wish to assure us that you are directing your main efforts precisely to this area, and devoting less attention to petty crime?

[Dilkov] Nothing of the kind! For us, behind every undetected case of theft stands an unpunished criminal. Let me give you a few more figures to think over. Every fourth or fifth case of theft relates to personal property, taken from houses and apartments, vehicles, and country villas. About 25 percent of all crimes in Bulgaria are committed in Sofia, while every sixth or seventh criminal comes from outside Sofia. About 25 percent of all thefts of personal property are a result of pickpocketing and 80 percent of the victims are women?! [punctuation as published] [passage omitted]

National Assembly Commissions Discuss Proposals

AU072009 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] A joint meeting of the National Assembly Legislative Commission, the Commission on People's Councils and Local Government, and the leaderships of the other National Assembly permanent commissions was held today, in order to discuss citizens' proposals on the draft law for amendments and addenda to the election law.

It was pointed out that the Fatherland Front National Council and the Legislative Commission have received an additional amount of 139 new proposals by citizens. Only five of them directly apply to the draft law on amendments and addenda to the election law.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, attended the meeting.

Government Discusses Agriculture Weaknesses

AU071453 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Dec 87 p 1

[BTA Report: "Measures For Overcoming the Lag"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has discussed the work of the oblast and municipal councils, agro-industrial complexes, brigades, and other agricultural organizations regarding the self-sufficiency of the population in the townships and municipalities in supplying themselves with vegetables, fruit, and animal products. It was noted with concern that in this important task serious weaknesses have been allowed to occur in many municipalities.

The obligation to sow and plant the envisaged plots with autumn-winter vegetables by 15 November, and to enter into contracts with the producers for the supply of the envisaged quantities to satisfy the needs of the population and the national balances, has not been fulfilled.

By 16 November 1987 throughout the country as a whole only the plots designated for the planting of spinach had been fully planted. Only 92 percent of the planned quantity of onions had been actually planted; lettuce—85 percent; garlic—68 percent; and green garlic—66 percent. In the light of this failure to fulfill the plan it is expected that only about 75 percent of the autumn-winter vegetables needed by the market will actually be supplied.

The situation in Varna Oblast is bad. The amount of plots planted and sown in this oblast can satisfy only 45 percent of the population's needs. The shortfall is also great in the municipalities Vulchi Dol, Georgi Traykov, General Toshevo, and Nikola Kozlevo. The level of plan implementation in Lovech Oblast is only 47 percent. The situation in the municipalities of Resen, Lyaskovets, Svishtov, Letnitsa, and Lovech is unsatisfactory. In Khaskovo Oblast, Kazanluk, Svilengrad, and Kharmanli are seriously lagging behind.

Some 215 decares less than the envisaged quantity of green onions have been planted in in Burgas Oblast, as well as 393 decares less than the envisaged quantity of green garlic. The task has been underestimated by the municipal people's councils in Yambol, Nova Zagora, Burgas, Nesebur, Karnobat, Pomorie, and Sliven. In Plovdiv Oblast, the municipalities of Asenovgrad and Septemvri have not planted the envisaged decares of lettuce, while in Suedinenie only 150 of the envisaged 400 decares have been planted.

The purchasing organizations are behind in contracting the purchase of autumn-winter vegetables, even after new and incentive prices have been set.

Except for the contract to supply spinach, no other contracts have been concluded for other vegetables. The work related to contracting for the supply of agricultural produce from private producers has been underestimated. In Burgas Oblast the "Bulgarplod" Economic Trust has not concluded contracts with the population for the production of the 226 decares planted with green onion, 149 decares green garlic, and 72 decares lettuce. In Mikhaylovgrad Oblast the consumer cooperatives and the "Bulgarplod" Economic Trust have not contracted for the supply of any of the autumn-winter vegetables planted and sown in the private plots.

The trend of a decline in the number of livestock continues. In some regions this is creating difficulties in all aspects of the supply of meat and meat products. During the first 10 months of 1987, in comparison with the first 10 months of 1986, a 2.9 percent decrease in the number of livestock was allowed, a 7-percent decrease in the number of sheep and 3.5 percent in the number of pigs. The largest decrease in the number of livestock—4 percent—was registered in Plovdiv Oblast, while the decrease in Razgrad and Lovech Oblasts is 3 percent each. The number of sheep in Burgas Oblast decreased 14 percent, in Khaskovo and Plovdiv Oblasts 8 percent each, and in Razgrad and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts 7 percent each. Throughout the country the number of ewes decreased by 292,000. The decrease in Burgas, Sofia, and Mikhaylovgrad Oblasts is especially great.

The Council of Ministers warns the state and economic organizations and organs in the territorial units that, if the failure to implement the plans for planting the envisaged plots and producing the agricultural products to be supplied within the framework of self-sufficiency is not put right quickly, the supplies of autumn-winter vegetables, meat, meat products, milk and dairy products for the population will be seriously affected and so will the efforts to ensure the necessary resources for the national balances.

The main responsibility for this situation and for the difficulties that will emerge lies with the respective executive committees of the oblast, municipal, and township people's councils, the leaderships of the agro-industrial complexes, and the brigades in the respective regions. Despite the fact that they are directly responsible to the population, they do not recognize and implement their obligations related to this exceptionally important issue. It is necessary to immediately adopt measures to increase the production of autumn-winter vegetables and agricultural produce, and satisfy the population's needs in this area.

Decision on Agriculture Aids Restructuring
AU042017 Sofia BTA in English
1911 GMT 4 Dec 87

["New Stage in Development of Agriculture Starts"—BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)—Acting in line with the "Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria" adopted at a BCP CC Plenum last July and the decision of the Politburo of the BCP CC of November 26, 1987, the Council of Ministers has issued a decree which creates the necessary economic and organizational conditions for the restructuring of this important branch of the national economy.

The further intensive development of agriculture will be conducted through a new type of organization of production whose focus will be the agricultural work-team.

Within this new organization of agriculture a number of favourable conditions and incentives are envisaged for the increase of the output and efficiency of the agricultural production and the improvement of the labor efficiency by 1.2 to 2 times.

Additional economic incentives and favorable financial conditions are being created for improving the financial state of the agricultural organizations and the guaranteeing of their self-support and self-financing.

The system of setting prices for the agricultural products will be further improved. In the future the government will only set the prices at which it will buy off the basic agricultural products. The prices of the other products will be made by contracts. Bonuses are now added to the prices at which the state is buying off the produce. 800 million leva will be put aside in the budget for this purpose every year.

The decree orders the economic organizations in the other branches of the industry to give priority in creating the conditions for the development of the national agro-industrial complex.

The decree provides solutions to some important social problems related to the bringing in line of the standards of living and cultural benefits of those living in the villages with those of the urban dwellers.

A proposal will be made to improve the social security of the agricultural workers and their minimum retirement pensions will be increased as of July 1, 1988. This will be reflected in the draft law of social security.

The decree creates real conditions for fulfilling the communist party's decisions for rapid development of agriculture and the development of the Bulgarian village leading to a qualitatively new stage in the development of the socialist agriculture.

Report on CPCZ CC Presidium Session 4 Dec

AU071458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 87 p 1

["Report on CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session"]

[Text] Prague—At its Friday [4 December] session, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed the draft of a CPCZ Central Committee resolution on the realization of the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism and on provisions to ensure this realization. It issued the instruction to complete the elaboration of the draft that is to be submitted to the next Central Committee session on the basis of the Presidium's deliberations.

The Presidium dealt with the course and results of the public discussion on the draft laws on state enterprises, on agricultural cooperatives, and on housing, consumer, and production cooperatives. It expressed great appreciation for the fact that the submitted drafts have met with extraordinary interest and a most positive echo among the broadest strata of the working people, in the party and in other National Front organizations, in work collectives, and in experts' circles.

The discussion has produced more than 80,000 suggestions and proposals on the draft law on state enterprises; up to 14,000 on the draft law on agricultural cooperatives; and more than 8,000 on the draft law on other cooperatives; it has significantly contributed toward developing the democratic features of life in our society and improving the quality of the drafts submitted.

The absolute majority of statements during the discussion expressed full support for the drafts submitted, for the overall intentions of the economic reform, and for accelerating the dynamics of society's socioeconomic development and democratization, as set down by the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The suggestions made in reference to the draft law on state enterprises concerned, in particular, the definition of the party's leading role; the role of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH); the status of agencies of self-management; conditions for implementing the principle of self-financing; the organization of the production-technical base; the arrangement of management structures; the reduction of the administration sphere; and other issues. A number of points in the draft were amended on the basis of these suggestions. Likewise, the stipulations of the draft law on agricultural cooperatives were amended with regard to the purpose of activities carried out by unified cooperative farms, as well as the stipulations related to the labor code, to certain other matters. Certain stipulations of the draft law on housing, consumer, and production cooperatives were also reformulated more precisely, on the basis of the results of public discussion. Suggestions on other issues voiced in the discussion will be taken into account in the preparation of further measures for restructuring the economic mechanism.

The amended draft laws will be appraised (together with an evaluation of the public discussion) at the next CPCZ Central Committee Presidium session, after which the CSSR Government will submit them to the Federal Assembly for discussion.

The agenda of the Presidium session also dealt with the orientation of party propaganda in the coming period. The Presidium stressed that it must be focused on explaining the ideological-theoretical starting points and the tasks and goals of social restructuring, of the economic reform, and of the further democratization of society. Party propaganda must efficiently assist the people in becoming acquainted with the profound changes that are being carried out, so that they can energetically help to introduce them into practice. An urgent task is to ensure the high standards and promptness of propaganda work and to make it comprehensible and attractive; it must be permeated by a responsible approach to the problems with which it deals, but also to the readers and listeners. Together with the criticism of shortcomings, it must show specific ways to resolve current tasks and popularize and spread progressive experience.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium took note of the briefing on the visit paid to the Republic of India by the CSSR Federal Assembly delegation, headed by Alois Indra, and expressed appreciation of its significance for the development of friendly relations between the two countries. It was also briefed on the results of the recent visit to Czechoslovakia by Federal Chancellor Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG minister of foreign affairs, and stated that it has contributed toward developing constructive cooperation between the two states to consolidate peace and security in Europe. The Presidium also dealt with certain other issues of domestic and foreign policy and party work.

Reasons for New Law on Misdemeanors Revealed

AU071511 Prague PRACE in Czech 5 Dec 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "On a Draft Law"]

[Text] At a meeting of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the Czech National Council yesterday, Josef Jung, minister of interior of the Czech SR, briefed deputies on the draft law on misdemeanors that is being prepared. Some cases of less dangerous [unlawful] conduct that until now have been dealt with by the courts should be transferred to the jurisdiction of national committees or other administrative agencies as of 1 January 1989. This applies, above all, to acts that until now have been qualified as lesser crimes [preciny], but also to some felonies that are less socially dangerous. Account is being taken of the fact that the issuance of the

Law on Lesser Crimes, which is to be abolished, was predicated on the exceptional sociopolitical situation triggered by the developments of the period of crisis. The development of socialist society and the current situation do not require that derelicts of this type be dealt with by the courts. At the same time, the courts' capacities will be freed for decisions on more grievous cases of criminal activity.

Chnoupek Receives Acapulco Document

LD072120 Prague CTK in English 1854 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Prague Dec 7 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here today head of the Mexican Diplomatic Mission Sergio Pitol, who, on behalf of the group of eight Latin American countries, handed him over the text of the document adopted at the close of the meeting of these countries' presidents in Acapulco on November 27-29, 1987.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that Czechoslovakia supports the efforts for the extension of Latin American integration, for a just solution of the question of debts, a peaceful solution of the tense situation in Central America, as well as of the questions of territorial integrity of Argentina and Panama.

He pointed out that the results of the meeting of the highest representatives of the eight Latin American states in Acapulco represent a significant step in the efforts to unite their actions in the search for solutions to problems concerning this part of the world, while pushing through their independent American countries in international relations, in the struggle for easing international tension, strengthening peace and for disarmament.

Polednik Receives Head of World Peace Council

LD071439 Prague CTK in English 1333 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Prague Dec 7 (CTK)—Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Jindrich Polednik received here today World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee.

They stressed in a friendly discussion the historic significance of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Washington and the treaty on the liquidation of Soviet and American medium- and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

Jindrich Polednik and Romesh Chandra also appreciated the world peace and anti-war movement and underlined the necessity to actively support all steps leading to the creation of a comprehensive ystem of collective security in the world.

Further on Visit by SFRY's Mikulic

Talks With Stoph Begin

LD071513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, today started their talks in Berlin. In the course of their discussions the parties briefed each other on the development of their countries and held an exchange of opinions on the further shaping of bilateral cooperation as well as on international issues.

Taking part in the talks were Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the joint GDR-SFRY Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the SFRY section of the joint GDR-SFRY Committee; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other personages from both sides.

Willi Stoph and Branko Mikulic met earlier for an initial exchange of thoughts.

Economic Cooperation Discussed

LD071728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic, who arrived here this morning on an official visit to the GDR, this afternoon held a first round of talks with GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph.

The guest and his host assessed relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR in positive terms, and focused their attention on economic links. Mikulic-Stoph talks will resume tomorrow when the FEC President is also expected to meet with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

It was noted in today's talks that economic cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia has been developing fairly successfully in recent years. The value of this year's exchange of goods and services is expected to amount to $840 million, with the prospect of rising soon to $1 billion.

The two sides reiterated the views and assessments made at the recent meeting of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation to the effect that there exist realistic grounds for developing economic links through increasing reliance on the modern form of cooperation—industrial cooperation and specialization, joint investment, and joint ventures on third markets. The two sides will also consider the possibilities for advancing cooperation in the spheres of tourism and the construction industry, and in a number of service sector areas.

Mikulic and Stoph are also expected to exchange views about international issues to which Yugoslavia and the GDR, as two countries of differing international position, contribute much toward settling. In this context the importance of the coming visit to Yugoslavia by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee was stressed during the talks.

Superpower Summit Welcomed

LD072015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, started their official talks in Berlin today. During their consultations they briefed one another on developments in their countries and exchanged views on the shaping of bilateral cooperation and on current international issues.

Willi Stoph stressed that thanks to the commitment, creative strength, and initiative of the working people, the GDR is progressing successfully in the shaping of a developed socialist society. The decisions of the 11th SED Congress are being implemented purposefully and with good results. The proven course of the united of economic and social policy is being resolutely continued.

Branko Mikulic spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. The focus was on economic stabilization, the achievement of which requires great efforts by communists and all working people of the country.

The two politicians noted with great satisfaction that cooperation between their states has developed successfully since the establishment of diplomatic relations 30 years ago and has reached a high level in many areas. The agreement reached between Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito, which has proved to be a lasting orientation, is of fundamental importance. Following Erich Honecker's official friendship visit to the SFRY in October 1985 and his meetings with Yugoslav Leaders, cooperation has deepened in all spheres.

During talks on the basic direction for the expansion of overall relations, the partners in the talk assume that the comradely cooperation between the SED and the LCY will remain a reliable foundation for this. They endorsed the continuation of political dialogue at all levels and reaffirmed the growing interest in expanding direct contacts between state bodies and institutions and also social organizations.

The two politicians paid particular attention to the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation. They approved efforts by planning, foreign trade, and economic bodies to ensure a high degree of continuity and stability in economic relations. There was agreement on tapping new possibilities of economic and scientific-technical cooperation which serves the economic interests of the two countries.

There was agreement that here the still more effective utilization of long-term cooperation, in particular the expansion of specialization and cooperation in the electronics, machine tool, and heavy engineering sectors, is of great importance. The two countries are also responding to this requirement with the agreed elaboration of a long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period to the year 2000.

The two men praised the activity of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and the SFRY and said they are convinced that it will continue to make an effective contribution to the development and deepening of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

An exchange of views on international questions focused on current problems regarding the safeguarding of peace and the struggle for ending the arms race.

Willi Stoph and Branko Mikulic welcomed the signing of an agreement on the removal of nuclear medium-range missiles belonging to the USSR and the United States. They praised the agreement as a historical step and an encouragement to all forces interested in peace. The importance of the agreement was underscored as the start of even more weighty disarmament steps in all spheres and for strengthening trust and cooperation between nations.

The two politicians devoted particular attention to developments on the European continent. It was stressed that the GDR, as a member of the Warsaw Pact and the SFRY as a nonaligned country, support all initiatives which are aimed at agreements for the reduction of arms and the elimination of confrontation in Europe. The interlocutors spoke in favor of the rapid successful conclusion of the Vienna CSCE review conference.

Willi Stoph spoke about the numerous initiatives with which the GDR is making its contribution to detente and peaceful coexistence in Europe. In this context he spoke of the importance and relevance of the joint GDR-CSSR initiatives for the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

Branko Mikulic spoke about the SFRY's policy to transform the Balkans into a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone of peace and cooperation and about the meeting of foreign ministers of the Balkan states, which will take place in Belgrade early next year and which was initiated by the SFRY.

The interlocutors also held an exchange of views on questions resulting from the sources of tension and conflict and from the situation of developing countries. They stressed the necessity of creating a new, just international economic order.

The GDR participants in the talks were Horst Soelle, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-SFRY joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation; Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy foreign minister; and other personages.

Taking part on the Yugoslav side were Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the SFRY section of the GDR-SFRY joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other personages.

Stoph Hosts Banquet

LD072200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1905 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, affirmed the high level of trusting relations, of firm friendship, and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

During a banquet this evening hosted by Willi Stoph in honor of his guest, he reminded his audience of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the GDR and the SFRY 30 years ago, when Yugoslavia, in a complicated and tense international situation, gave the first German workers' and peasants' state solidarity and support in its struggle for worldwide recognition under international law. Since then, cooperation has mutually developed for the two sides.

Guests of the evening were Werner Krolikowski and Alfred Neumann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Dr Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Rudolph Schulze, and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the GDR Council of Ministers; members of the Council of Ministers; and other public figures from the two countries.

By persistently developing and deepening the trusting relationship of firm friendship and all-round cooperation, Willi Stoph stressed in his toast, we are moving along the path marked out by Comrade Erich Honecker and the unforgotten president of Yugoslavia, Josip Broz Tito, during their many meetings.

New, important and far-ranging impulses for the shaping of relations were provided during the successful visit to the SFRY by Erich Honecker in 1985 and his meetings with the country's leading representatives. As a result of

the purposeful realization of the agreements reached at the highest level, cooperation is continuing to develop and has reached a satisfactorily high level in all sectors.

Willi Stoph stressed that the two countries are closely bound together by numerous contacts in politics, the economy, education, culture, and science. With a growing variety of forms and methods of economic relations, the GDR and the SFRY are achieving a notably high volume of bilateral trade. Specialization and cooperation, both in production and in research and science, has reached a high level.

Our discussion, Willi Stoph said, confirms once again how unified our countries are in their view of the contemporary world. We are moved equally by the most important and urgent issue of our time—that of how a nuclear inferno can be prevented and how mankind can be guaranteed a peaceful future.

The people of our countries and all people of goodwill have great hopes for the Soviet-U.S. summit taking place in Washington and for the results it promises. The GDR totally supports the agreement on the global removal of medium range weapons by both superpowers, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed. For the first time, it will liquidate a whole category of nuclear weapons of mass destruction. This means that the beginning of real nuclear disarmament, for which the GDR has also been fighting for a long time, is within our grasp. Willi Stoph pointed to the almost symbolic importance of the fact that this historic step is taking place during the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

The speaker went on to stress that great efforts by all peaceloving forces are still necessary to stop the arms race on earth and to prevent its expansion into space, to reach an agreement on the global banning of chemical weapons, and on nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The GDR is committed to the peace program of socialism, which does not deviate around any category of weapons and does not exclude any form of verification. We are in favor of going from zero option to zero option according to the principle of equality and equal security, Willi Stoph said.

Speaking about the GDR's contribution to the securing of peace, he went on to say that, with this in mind, the GDR continues its intensive political dialogue with responsible people and all other forces interested in mutual understanding in capitalist states. These efforts for peace also determine our relationship with the FRG, he said. Stoph described the initiatives undertaken with the CSSR for the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe as of great contemporary relevance.

At the same time, we give our total support to the initiatives aimed at disarmament and an improvement of the world situation in other regions, for instance in the Balkans, the speaker said. The GDR is following with great interest the support of the nonaligned states for peace, disarmament, and cooperation on the basis of equal rights. The 'Harare Appeal', adopted at the 8th Summit, was fully supported by the GDR as a document of high moral responsibility. Stoph has great respect for the active role of the SFRY in the Nonaligned Movement.

In conclusion, Willi Stoph expressed the hope that during the SFRY guests' stay in the GDR, he would have the opportunity of gaining a personal impression of the development of the GDR, whose citizens are successfully implementing the policy decided on by the 11th SED Party Congress and through their great achievements and creative initiative. He wished our Yugoslav friends success in the purposeful implementing of the resolutions of the 13th LCY Party Congress.

In his reply, Branko Mikulic also pointed to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the SFRY and the GDR, which bear the particular and lasting imprint of Josip Broz Tito and Erich Honecker. This was an important moment for the two friendly countries, which in the past achieved exceptional results in all areas of cooperation, which created a broad and stable foundation for its promotion, and contributed to the consolidation of trust and understanding in Europe and the world, he said.

It can be noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries and their socio-political organizations, between the parliaments, cities, economic, and other organizations, is being successfully developed and encouraged and that a broad exchange of values and achievements is being conducted in the spheres of culture, science, and education. There are possibilities and the need to develop higher forms of cooperation in the spheres of production, industry, technology and science on prolonged bases.

Branko Mikulic said that his country is following social and economic development in the GDR attentively and with great interest. Yugoslavia too is making great efforts toward successful social and economic development. The SFRY is in an important phase of the implementation of a long-term program of economic stabilization.

Our two countries and our peoples have a common interest in peace in the world, particularly in Europe, where the bitter experience of the past permanently obliges us to ensure that this continent becomes a reliable factor for world stability and progress, the Yugoslav statesman said.

The movement of nonaligned countries, as an independent, bloc-free, and global factor in international relations, is constantly working for the strengthening of peace and security, for comprehensive cooperation, and for the strengthening of the awareness, in recognition that we live on the common and indivisable planet, and that our fates are interdependent and interlinked.

Today we are full of hope that we are standing on the threshold of a new era in which a constructive dialogue will be conducted and trust and international relaxation will predominate, Branko Mikulic said.

In all this the meeting and talks just starting in Washington between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan are particularly important. The Soviet-U.S. accord on the elimination of shorter-and longer-range INF missiles in Europe could be an historic turning point in introducing a process of real and comprehensive disarmament.

The joint efforts made by the SFRY and the GDR within the framework of the CSCE not only has a constructive influence on relations between the countries involved in this process, but also fortifies the conviction that there is no alternative to cooperation, detente, and consolidation of mutual trust where peace and progress in Europe and in the world are concerned. Branko Mikulic said he hopes that the positive developments in international relations will help bring about a successful conclusion to the Vienna meeting—with an agreement on the continuation of negotiations on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

Fresh efforts by all countries are necessary in order to ensure a lasting process of negotiations and international detente. Here, joint efforts are also necessary for resolving the accumulated economic and financial problems, which particularly affects the developing countries.

Branko Mikulic stressed that nonaligned Yugoslavia started in its international activities from the conviction that only through radical political and economic changes in international relations could conditions for the peaceful, free, and undisturbed development of all people and countries be created. Yugoslavia is making initiatives and giving support to the efforts for detente, for a halt to the arms race, and for strengthening trust and cooperation in the world.

Mikulic, Stoph Toasts

LD072206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, Dec 7 (TANJUG)—The Soviet-U.S. agreement on eliminating medium- and shorter-range missiles from Europe could mark a historic turning point in the opening of a process of genuine and comprehensive disarmament, German Democratic Republic Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic said in their toasts at a formal dinner here this evening.

The two prime ministers welcomed the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which starts in Washington today. Mikulic expressed hope that the summit would contribute to the strengthening of the climate of confidence and dialogue in international relations.

The German Democratic Republic, whose basic principle is that a war must never again start on German soil, gives its contribution to the strengthening of peace, Stoph stressed. This is also the aim of his country's continued intensive political dialogue with all the interested parties in the capitalist states, he said. These efforts, he added, also determine the German Democratic Republic's relations with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Referring to the initiative of the German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia to set up a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe, Stoph noted that his country fully supports similar initiatives in other parts of the world and also in the Balkans. He stressed that the GDR closely follows the efforts of the nonaligned countries aimed at ensuring peace, disarmament and equitable cooperation in the world.

Nonaligned Yugoslavia firmly believes that only profound political and economic changes in international relations can create conditions for a peaceful, free and unhindered development of all nations and countries, said Mikulic. He urged the narrowing of the gap between the North and the South and the creation of conditions for a speedier development of the developing countries, but said that, unfortunately, adequate attitudes on the part of the leading industrialized countries were still lacking. Their reluctance is best reflected in the debt crisis, he added.

Yugoslavia launches initiatives and extends support to efforts at easing tensions, halting the arms race and strengthening confidence and cooperation in the world, said Mikulic.

Yugoslavia and the German Democratic Republic have "common interest in peace in the world, especially in Europe, where the grim experience of the past obliges us to make the continent a strong factor of stability and progress in the world," said Mikulic.

The prime ministers of the GDR and Yugoslavia stressed that their countries maintain relations of firm friendship and comprehensive cooperation. Favourably assessing bilateral economic cooperation, they also pointed to the need for the development of advanced forms of long-term industrial, technological and scientific cooperation.

Krolikowski, Olechowski Meet in Berlin

LD071615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1403 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec 87 ADN—The high level of relations between the GDR and Poland was praised in Berlin on Monday by Dr Herbet Krolikowski, state secretary

and first deputy foreign minister, and Tadeusz Olechowski, Polish deputy foreign minister. They reaffirmed the resolve of both states to implement purposefully the agreements reached between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski on 16 September 1987 in the GDR.

Herbert Krolikowski and Tadeusz Olechowski stressed during their exchange of views on international questions the great importance of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan for an improvement of the international situation. They emphasized the resolve of the GDR and Poland to continue to work for the consistent implementation of the comprehensive peace program of the socialist community of states.

The Polish Politician is in the GDR for consultations with Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier.

Axen, PCF's Marchais hold Paris Talks

LD071948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Paris, 7 Dec (ADN)—At the end of the 26th French CP [PCF] Congress in Paris today, there was a friendly meeting between PCF General Secretary George Marchais and Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED. Hermann Axen passed on the warm congratulations of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee on the election of Georges Marchais as the general secretary of the French fraternal party.

The SED politicians paid tribute to the 26th PCF Congress, terming it an outstanding event in the political life of France and in the joint struggle for securing peace.

Georges Marchais described the participation of the SED as an expression of great esteem for the communists of France. At the highest forum, PCF firm determination had been declared to redouble efforts to strengthening the party's fighting power.

The PCF general secretary stressed the great significance of the forthcoming visit by Erich Honecker to the Republic of France.

The representatives of the two parties agreed on measures for deepening fraternal relations between the SED and the PCF.

The talks were also attended by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the PCF, and Heinz Lehmann, deputy head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee.

At noon, General Secretary Georges Marchais gave a reception for foreign delegations in the Central Committee building.

SED's Dohlus Receives DKP Delegation

LD071606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec 87 ADN—Horst Dohlus, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the SED, today received a delegation from the DKP party executive led by Kurt Fritzch, member of the Presidium and secretariat of the DKP executive.

The parties underlined the joint actions by the SED and the DKP for securing peace and in particular ensuring that never again should war emanate from German soil. They welcomed the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan and the imminent signing of an agreement on the global removal of both countries' medium-range missiles.

Horst Dohlus pointed to the statement by Erich Honecker, that the GDR had contributed to the agreemen', that it would do everything in its power for its fulfillmen. and regarded the agreement as a breakthrough to further radical disarmament steps. In this spirit the socialist German state will continue to work closely with all forces of reason. The official visit by Erich Honecker to the FRG had been characterized by this spirit of peaceful coexistence, the results of which made clear changes of historic dimension.

The progress now becoming visible in the struggle for nuclear disarmament thanks to the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states were described by Kurt Fritzsch as a great encouragement to the forces of peace in the FRG.

During the comprehensive exchange of opinions, Horst Dohlus briefed his guests on the successful fulfillment of the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress. He elucidated party experiences in political leadership and the work of its party organizations, which was bound up with the masses, for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism in the GDR.

Kurt Fritzsch briefed his host on the activities of the DKP in fulfilling the resolutions of its 8th party congress, at the center of which were the securing of peace, the fight against mass unemployment and for democratic rights in the FRG.

Krenz, Norwegian Official Discuss Defense

LD071455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN)—Today responsible policy is assessed on how it contributes to the preservation of peace, the consolidation of international security, and thus to the solution of problems of global civilization. SED Politburo member Egon Krenz and a delegation from the Norwegian Labor Party led by Deputy Chairman Einar Forde agreed on this during talks in Berlin today. In this context they welcomed the intensifying

dialogue between communist, social democratic and socialist parties. The Moscow meeting of 178 parties and movements was an important event in this respect.

Einar Forde called the joint SPD-SED document, "The Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security," a remarkable contribution to the development of cooperation on preventing a nuclear inferno and resolving other issues of the future of mankind.

Krenz and Forde welcomed the summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. They placed great value on the achievement of the treaty on the removal of all longer- and shorter-range INF belonging to the United States and the USSR. This is an encouragement to all those who genuinely support peace and international cooperation.

Agreements on a drastic reduction of strategic weapons and the prevention of an arms race in space by strengthening the ABM treaty as well as the ending of all nuclear weapons tests should follow soon.

The two politicians gave an assurance that their parties will continue to support actively the further reduciton of military confrontation, particularly in Europe. This is also applicable to the creation of a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

Forde stressed his party's interest in arms reduction in Europe not leading to an escalation of the naval arms race in the northern maritime regions.

Egon Krenz and Einar Forde agreed that the state of the world today and mutual dependence require joint action by all forces for peace. The two parties intend to extend their contacts in this spirit. This is also contributing to the promotion of mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and Norway and serves the efforts for a joint European house.

The parties spoke in support of extending relations between the SED and the Norwegian Labor Party.

Foreign Ministry Hails Hun Sen-Sihanouk Talks

LD071803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Berlin, 7 Dec (ADN)—The results of the meeting in Fere-en-Tardenois, near Paris, between Hun Sen, prime minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, are welcomed by the GDR Ambassador Wolfgang Meyer, spokesman for the GDR foreign ministry, who stated this to ADN. The coming about of the meeting and its results showed, that with goodwill by all parties involved, a solution to the complicated problems can be possible.

The talks between Hun Sen and Norodom Sihanouk are the result of intensive efforts by the government in Phnom Penh to relax the situation that had arisen around Cambodia along the path of national reconciliation, the spokesman went on to say. The constructive policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, as well as the readiness of other states in the region, to take steps in the direction of a political settlement of the Cambodia problem contributed to making solutions easier.

A political solution would correspond closely to the interests and efforts of the Cambodian people and would allow them to pursue their work of building up the country in peace. The GDR expresses the hope that the results achieved in Fere-en-Tardenois between Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be followed by further steps. It will continue to support all actvities in the future for a peaceful solution to the Cambodia problem and for consolidating peace and security in the region.

Bangladesh Prime Minister Receives Winter

LD071446 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1238 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Dhaka, 7 Dec 87 ADN—Prime Minister of Bangladesh Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury today received Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter, GDR deputy foreign minister, for an exchange of opinions on international issues and the state of bilateral relations. The premier paid tribute to the GDR's contribution to peace and disarmament in Europe, particularly in view of the treaty on the removal of medium-range missiles.

Dr Winter, who is in Bangladesh for political consultations had previously met Foreign Minister Humayun Rashid Chowdhury. The parties stressed their support for activities to secure peace, international cooperation, nuclear disarmament, and the banishing of underdevelopment.

SED Attempts To Calm Quarrel With Church

DW071330 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Dec 87 p 14

[Unattributed report: "GDR: Church Quarrel in Politburo"]

[Text] The SED seems to be obviously interested in not straining the tensions between the state and the church in the GDR.

Since sharp police and state action against autonomous peace group members the week before last led to considerable controversies with the Evangelical Church, the SED gave in last week.

Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, emphasized explicitly to the Berlin-Brandenburg church management: "We want no deterioration of state-church relations."

GDR Prosecutor General Guenter Wendland said he was prepared immediately to discontinue all four investigation procedures against members of the "environmental library" of the East Berlin Zion community for "setting up an association with illegal aims." The prosecutor general assured the church in addition that no members of the GDR autonomous peace and ecology movements will be prosecuted because of their activities.

Prosecution authorities obviously have had difficulties in producing evidence. The confiscated material (parts of the next issue of the GRENZFALL publication and copying machines) does not suffice to prove that the four people had printed GRENZFALL.

The spectacular police action caused a strong dispute in the SED Politburo. The rash action by the state security organs against members of peace and ecology groups, which are independent of the SED and close to the church, has caused only irritaion, said critics of SED chief Erich Honecker. That was demonstrated by the negative headlines everywhere in the world, a new solidarity among quarreling East German peace groups, and protests.

The SED leadership was particularly hurt by criticism from an element whose judgement it considers particularly important: SPD Presidium member Erhard Eppler publicly advised the SED Leaders to "talk to the restive young people" instead of arresting them. SPD Deputy Chairman Oskar Lafontaine had even warned the SED leadership that it could endanger the intra-German dialogue.

MSZMP Central Committee Session Opens

LD080908 Budapest MTI in English 0832 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 8 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party opened its session Tuesday in Budapest.

The session is to discuss the report on the 1988 national economic plan and the state budget.

Council of Ministers Holds Session

LD041055 Budapest MTI in English 1900 GMT 3 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 3 (MTI)—The Hungarian Council of Ministers held a session Thursday. It heard the report of Prime Minister Karoly Grosz on his official visit to Greece. The Council of Ministers discussed the national economic plan proposal for next year, and the draft of the law on the 1988 state budget. In the following the government approved the long-term social programme of health protection.

Following the session of govjernment, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, spokesman of the government, answering questions of journalists, discussed several themes.

Karoly Grosz in Greece:

The Hungarian-Greek prime ministerial talks were held in a cordial and open atmosphere, and proved that there are no political obstacles in the way of developing relations. Hungary highly appreciates the Greek peace-loving foreign policy and the fact that Greece is the first NATO state with which the Hungarian side has concluded a friendship and cooperation statement. The Greek Government's intention to support the Hungarian efforts in the talks with the common market are evaluated in a positive way by Hungary. Both sides encourage the founding of Hungarian-Greek joint ventures, for instance, for the electrification of the Greek railways, the major servicing of buses, and for the production of Greek harbour installations.

Health protection:

The spokesman said that a national programme for health protection was justified by, among other things, the fact that the health condition of Hungarian men between the ages of 35 and 60 has deteriorated at an alarming pace. Although the establishment of the health protection system is mainly the task of the state, cooperation with all social organizations is indispensable for the two-decades long programme. The state accepts the responsibility identical to that in the past to safeguard the health of the population, however, less money can be turned to this end. A real value decline of about five percent is expected in health care next year. In spite of this, major developments will be carried out next year, numerous new hospital wings are to be built, and the instruments supply will improve.

Hungarian-Soviet joint ventures:

So far 116 Hungarian companies have established direct relations with Soviet partners. Until recently, three joint ventures founded previously were in operation: for the production of computerized medical instruments, microelectronical components, and packaging materials. Six new joint ventures were founded recently, for instance, processing raw materials and wastes, for the improvement of hybrid maize seeds, and the production of energetics installations. The joint ventures today have a modest place within the entire Hungarian-Soviet system of economic relations, however, they could become one of the major pillars of bilateral economic cooperation.

Deposit stock, purchasing:

The stock of deposits dropped by 500,000 million forints in June, by 1,600 million in July, 2,100 million in September, and 6,200 million forints in October. Deposits of citizens dropped from 242,500 million to 236,300 million in October. The greater than planned outflow of income, and the rumours of the price rises related to the introduction of the new tax system caused the decrease in the stock of deposits and purchasing. A characteristic of this is that from July on, retail trade turnover surpassed the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year by a monthly 15-20 per cent.

Streamlining governmental work:

The streamlining of governmental work, and the preparation of the necessary changes is on the agenda. The government does not wish to carry out changes of major importance without requesting the opinion of the National Assembly. Although the agenda of the National Assembly summoned for December 16 does not include the issue of reorganizing governmental work, the chairman of the government has, according to the rules of parliament, the right at all times to address the National Assembly and to report on the reorganizations being prepared in the government, governmental organizations and institutions.

News Conference

AU071533 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Dec 87 pp 1,5

[Correspondents' report on press conference held by Government Spokesman Rezso Banyasz on the session of the Council of Ministers held on 3 December: "The Council of Ministers Held a Session—Changes in Housing Construction Loans—Government Spokesman's Press Conference—Social Program for Health Preservation—Preparations for Supply of Goods During the Holidays—Selling of State Rental Housing To Be Eased—What Do We Give Foreign Politicians As Presents?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted]

[Hungarian radio] A triple holiday is approaching again, and it will be accompanied by increased inventory-taking and price increases. Have measures been taken to ensure an undisturbed supply of foodstuffs, unlike in recent years? What loans does the government intend to provide to ease the increasing burdens of private housing construction?

[Banyasz] [Passage omitted] The problem of the approaching holidays and the supply of foodstuffs to the population is a "recurrent" one, and this year it can lead to greater problems; therefore, this whole issue needs to be more thoroughly prepared now. According to retail trade leaders, the stores' exact business schedule during the holidays has already been prepared, and it will be published in due time. Under the guidance of local councils, the retail trade, transportation, and baking enterprises will coordinate their activity and, as a result, a balanced supply of goods is expected in spite of the complex period of inventory-taking and price changes that will characterize the end of this year. [Passage omitted]

As for the issue of housing loans, the government has modified the law concerning the financial conditions of housing construction and purchasing, as well as the social policy benefits. According to the new regulations, the social policy benefits with one child will increase to 50,000 forints, after the second child to 100,000 forints, and after the third child to 250,000 forints. [Passage omitted]

[MAGYAR NEMZET] So far regulations have enabled the purchase of housing owned by the councils. What new developments has the recent government decision brought in this respect?

[Banyasz] The government has decided to ease the purchase of state-owned apartments. An essential regulation: Houses containing not more than 12 apartments can be sold without the prior request of the tenants who rent the apartments. In the case of larger houses, this can be requested by 51 percent of the tenants. [Passage omitted]

I asked at the chairman of the Budapest Municipal Council about the amount of housing affected by the new regulations. There are 18,800 such houses in Budapest with 76,300 apartments in them. The selling of state-owned or council-owned housing has been under way for some years. A total of 3,059 apartments were sold last year. On the basis of the new regulations, we are expecting the purchase of some 5,000-6,000 apartments annually. [Passage omitted]

Yugoslavia's Dizdarevic Continues Visit

Received by Grosz

LD071346 Budapest MTI in English 1130 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—On Monday in Budapest Prime Minister Karoly Grosz met Raif Dizdarevic, Yugoslav foreign minister, who is paying an official friendship visit to Hungary at the invitation of Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Present at the meeting were Peter Varkonyi, Sandor Gyorke, ambassador of Hungary to Yugoslavia, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

On Monday the Yugoslav foreign minister is to meet Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, HSWP deputy general secretary.

Talks with Grosz, Nemeth

LD071745 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1609 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, Dec 7 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation should not be hampered by economic difficulties in the two countries, which could be more easily surmounted through joint efforts and mutual assistance. This could be done (above all) by developing the more advanced forms of cooperation such as specialization, joint ventures and the settng up of joint enterprises—visiting Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz said here today.

They noted that the model good-neighbourly relations between their two countries, based on the well known principles, should be further developed.

Grosz renewed the invitation to Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic to visit Budapest in the first half of 1988.

Dizdarevic was also received by President of the Hungarian Presidential Council Karoly Nemeth. The readiness of both sides to continue their present successful cooperation was expressed.

Identical assessments, with a special emphasis on interparty relations, were stated during a meeting between Dizdarevic and Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Deputy General-Secretary Lazar Gyoergy.

Discusses Summit, Issues

LD071813 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, 7 Dec (TANJUG)—The third meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan has a historical importance for the easing of international tensions and represents the first step in the process of true disarmament, declared Federal Secretary for Foreign affairs Raif Dizdarevic, in interviews given separately to Hungarian radio and television at the end of his official visit to Budapest. The agreement on eliminating medium-range missiles will create a more favorable climate for solving other world problems: hotbeds of tension, indebtedness, and the North-South dialogue. However, detente will not be permanent, said Dizdarevic, if all countries do not participate in its creation. The

responsibility of the superpowers in international relations is the greatest as it was they who started the arms race, but the current dialogue in which they are engaged probably would not have come about without pressure from mankind.

Speaking about the approaching meeting of Balkan Foreign ministers, Dizdarevic stressed that the meeting, which is without precedent in the region's history, will contribute to better understanding and more comprehensive cooperation between the states of the peninsula. It is planned that the conference will be held in Belgrade in the spring, with the hope that it will not be the last.

Federal Secretary Dizdarevic stressed that Yugoslav-Hungarian relations are developing favorably, but that the drop in trade should be halted. New forms of cooperation—such as joint projects, long-term scientific and technological undertakings, joint investments, and mixed companies—should contribute to this.

At the same time, it is essential, as was stressed in the talks between Dizdarevic and Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz, to remove hindrances to good-neighborly relations, hindrances are caused, above all, by the enforcement of a compulsory exchange of dinars for forints for Yugoslav tourists entering Hungary.

Discusses Nationalities Question

LD072038 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] The Yugoslav Minister of foreign affairs has concluded his talks in Hungary and has departed. Raif Dizdarevic was received by Gyogy Lazar, party deputy general secretary, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, and Karoly Grosz, head of government. The leader of Yugoslav diplomacy visited Hungary at the invitation of his Hungarian Colleague, Peter Varkonyi. A communique has been issued on the discussions of the two foreign ministers. Peter Nyarady has interviewed the Yugoslav Foreign minister:

[Begin recording] [Nyarady] I would like to put to you a question about a detail of the two countries' relations; to be more precise; how do you evaluate the situation of the nationalities in the two countries? Is the situation in this field good, or are there open issues still?

[Dizdarevic in Serbo-Croatian with superimposed Hungarian translation] I can state with absolute certainty that the national minorities represent in Yugoslav-Hungarian relations elements of rapprochement and friendship for the very reason that on both sides there is a consistent approach to the problem of nationalities. This approach can be described as positive because its starting point is that the full range of rights, nationality rights, has to be guaranteed for the nationalities; and at the same time there must be a guarantee of their full equality of rights with the other citizens of the country in every sphere of social life; and, of course, reciprocally, in both countries.

[Nyarady] Could it be said that the development of the situation of the nationalities in the two countires could be held up as a model here in Eastern Europe, or in Central Europe?

[Dizdarevic] Well, look, one of the experiences in the development of relations between countries is that models have become debatable, since there was a time when efforts were made to force models onto individual countries. For this reason, I would not say that this is a model, and neither would I speak about models. On the other hand, I am of the view that in so far as we shall be able to stick with our present state of affairs and continue the nationality policies begun in both countires, by so much shall we be able to enrich the universal practice in the world, in the general endeavor and trends of the equality of rights of the nationalities, of the full equality of their rights. And with this we shall be promoting the strengthening of the rights of every single person on earth.

[Nyarady] In the last 10 years Yugoslavia has done a great deal in the interest of the country's democratization. This is well detectable in the openness of the press. One can sense that the critical tone is of ever higher standard and extends to more and more things, including the activity of government as well.

[Dizdarevic] The activities of government most of all.

[Nyarady] What is your opinion, for how long will the government be able to put up with these attacks, since at times even parliament has openly criticized the decisions of the government? Will there perhaps be changes in government as a result of this?

[Dizdarevic] Look, if we have decided to give scope to open criticism, then we must also accept all the consequences of open criticisms. Open criticism is not a thing for its own sake. I do not think that criticism would mean only destruction. In this sense...[Dizdarevic changes thought] in other words this is the way I look at criticisms, and I am of the view that the object of criticisms is not the overthrow of the government. On the contrary; their objective is that the government should work better. And the government, naturally, takes note of these voices. I am a member of this government, and I tell you that this is so. The government strives for changes, for improvement, in every field that comes up for grounded criticisms, supported by facts. [end recording]

Dizdarevic Departs

LD071729 Budapest MTI in English 1632 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—Concluding his official, friendship visit, Raif Dizdarevic left Budapest on Monday. The Yugoslav foreign minister was seen off

at the Ferihegy Airport by his host Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi. Present were Sandor Gyorke, Hungarian ambassador to Yugoslavia, and Milovan Zidar, ambassador of Yugoslavia to Hungary.

Communique on Talks

LD071755 Budpaest MTI in English 1715 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid an official, friendship visit to Hungary December 5 to 7. He met [as received] the invitation of the Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

The communique issued on the talks among others states that the friendly and good-neighborly relations of the two countries are successfully developing in all walks of life. The ministers evaluated bilateral economic cooperation successful and emphasized the better utilization of the reciprocal benefits inherent in the neighborhood of the two countries could provide a firm basis for development. [sentence as received]

The sides again spoke highly about the role that the Hungarian minority living in Yugoslavia and the Croatian, Serb and Slovene National minorities living in Hungary play in the deepening of good-neighborly relations and friendship.

According to the foreign ministers, the continuous dialogue of the two great powers is of a determining nature for improving the international atmosphere. They appreciated the historical significance of the imminent signature of the nuclear disarmament agreement at the Soviet-U.S. summit and voiced the commitment of their countries to making the process of detente permanent. The ministers emphasized the interests of their countries in the conclusion of the Vienna follow-up with a genuine document that carries the opportunity of advance.

Editorial on Jaruzelski's 'Lightning Visit'

AU071401 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Dec 87 p 1

[Editorial by Gabor Miklos: "Dialogue that Creates a Tradition"]

[Text] Speaking about Hungarian-Polish relations, it is commonplace to say that good relations are traditional. Indeed, 1,000 years of history have given these two very similar peoples strong ties of sympathy. History is a strong basis and one can rely on it, but it is also certain that this system of relations has now been enriched richer with new elements and new traditions have emerged.

The press is justified in calling the Polish party leader's visit on 2 December "a lightning visit", and the joint communique published on the visit contains the results of the intensive negotiations he carried out in a short working day. The document signed at the conclusion of the talks stipulates the main trends of bilateral cooperation for the coming 12 years by enriching the existing forms of cooperation with new elements.

Due to the requirements of development, the system of relations between the socialist countries is changing. The exchange of goods is inevitably supplemented and replaced by production cooperation, cooperation between enterprises and organizations—cooperation that extends beyond borders—and developed forms of integration, like the establishment of joint enterprises. In this, the Hungarians and Poles can be called pioneers, because our joint enterprise, Haldex, has been operating for a long time exploiting pit heaps in the Polish region of Silesia. No doubt, many new cooperation possibilities will develop if the present, often bureaucratic, obstacles are eliminated.

There are good chances of developing bilateral cooperation today. There is profound agreement between the leaders of the two countries that it is possible to develop the advantages inherent in socialism only through new methods. This concept is reflected in the economic and political reform process that both the MSZMP and the PZPR regard as decisive. The development of democratic institutions and the introduction of new solutions in the economy are mutually important requirements for both countries. This is not only because it is necessary to take note of positive and negative experiences, but also because the success of these processes will create better conditions for progress. All these strengthen and enrich our alliance, for the benefit of world socialism. It is no accident that the communique mentioned the indisputable affinity with which the societies of both countries follow the restructuring process under way in the Soviet Union: The development of political openness and democracy in the Soviet Union, as well as the social and economic reform there.

The Hungarian-Polish agreement also covers other issues of international life. For us, such issues are the adjustment of CEMA mechanisms to current requirements and the deepening of integration. Practical steps aimed at perfecting CEMA should be accelerated—it was stated at the Budapest talks.

The openness at the talks is not something that is empty: The results achieved in both countries are well known, but the problems awaiting solutions are also well known. In this complex situation, both Hungary and Poland are more interested than ever in extending international cooperation. Therefore, both countries are in favor of the successful continuation of cooperation in Europe and of concluding the Vienna CSCE followup conference with a substantial document. That is also the reason why the Hungarian Government supports with complete sincerity Wojciech Jaruzelski's proposal for strengthening security in central Europe. The improvement in relations

between the leading big powers and the upcoming summit in Washington can lay the foundations for making this security a reality and not only a desire.

Previously, ceremony used to play perhaps too big a role in the relations between the socialist countries. As the text of the communique also proves, the recent talks emphasized the strengthening of substantial and concrete cooperation and the working nature of the exchange of views. The similarity between the socialist road chosen in the two countries and the increased readiness for cooperation show that there are possibilities for creating new Hungarian-Polish traditions.

Ukrainian SSR Delegation Arrives in Hungary

LD071744 Budapest MTI in English 1610 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—At the head of a delegation Valentin Nikitenko [name as received], vice-president of the State Planning Office of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived in Budapest on Monday on the invitation of Ferenc Bartha, head of the Foreign Relations Secretariat of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of the day Hungarian-Ukrainian economic talks opened at the parliament building, where the sides are reviewing opportunities for developing cooperation between the ministries, authorities and scientific academies of Hungary and the Ukraine.

Aczel-led Delegation Returns from France

LD071913 Budapest MTI In English 1736 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—Headed by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Political Committee, the delegation of the HSWP returned from France on Monday, where it attended the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation—which included Attila Gecse, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP CC, and Tamas Horvath, staff member of the Central committee—held talks with Roland Leroy, Rene Piquet and Maxime Gremetz, members of the Political Committee of the French Communist Party, and leaders of foreign delegations attending the congress.

Gyorgy Aczel met Alain Poher, president of the Senate, Jean Pierre Chevenement, member of the Executive Bureau of the Socialist Party, and Senator Hubert Martin, President of the French-Hungarian Friendship Society.

Gyorgy Aczel Attended the meetings in France on the occasion of the publication of his book "Yesterday and Today" by the Nagel Publishers. He gave an interview to representatives of French television and the press.

Leaders Attend Finnish Embassy Reception

LD071807 Budapest MTI in English 1539 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—Arto Mansala, ambassador of the Republic of Finland to Hungary, gave a reception at his residence on Monday on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of his country.

The reception was attended by Rezso Trautmann, deputy president of the Presidential Council, Judit Csehak and Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime ministers, Laszlo Medve, minister of health, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning, Lajos Urban, minister of communications, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, Jeno Foldesi, state secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, state Secretary Antal Kovacs, president of the National Water Authority, Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz, state secretary of defence, and several senior representatives of Hungary's economic, political and social life. Several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also in attendance.

Chinese Culture Minister, Delegation Departs

LD060010 Budapest MTI in English 1639 GMT 5 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 5 (MTI)—Wang Meng, minister of culture of the People's Republic of China, who headed a cultural delegation on a visit to Hungary November 30 to December 5 on the invitation of Minister of Culture Bela Kopeczi, left Budapest Saturday. At talks the ministers gave briefs on the most important features of the cultural policies of the two countries, timely issues of cultural life, and also discussed opportunities to develop Hungarian-Chinese cultural cooperation. They stated that Hungarian-Chinese cultural relations have been restored over the past years, and all possibilities exist to further cooperation. The members of the Chinese delegation coordinated the plan of cooperation for the years 1988-1990 with their Hungarian partners.

The Chinese cultural delegation visited several Hungarian cultural and educational institutions, and met with leading representatives of Hungarian cultural life and the press. In Kiskoros, the delegation attended the unveiling ceremony of the statues of two Chinese translators of Petofi poems.

Varkonyi Meets Latin American Envoys

LD042348 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi Friday met the leaders of the diplomatic representations of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela to Hungary. The diplomats forwarded the text of the joint

statement entitled "A Commitment for Peace, Development and Democracy", approved at the Acapulco presidential summit of the Group of Eight, founded by the mentioned countries and Panama.

The ambassadors stressed that the most important effort of the eight is to promote the peaceful cooperation of the Latin American countries in the political and economic field.

Peter Varkonyi stressed that the Hungarian Government and public follows with great interest and sympathy the efforts of the Latin American countries aimed at solving their problems themselves. He ensured his support to the noble goals formulated at the summit of the Eight, and stressed that the Hungarian People's Republic strives to deepen cooperation between the nations.

Dominican Republic Delegation Ends Visit

LD071911 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Budapest, December 7 (MTI)—A delegation of the Dominican Left Wing Front paid a Visit to Hungary from December 1 to 7 on the invitation of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front.

The delegation met Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front. At the talks held with the national secretary Robert Ribanszki, the parties gave briefs on the current situation of their countries and movements, and the long-term plans and opportunities for further developing cooperation.

Leaders' Public Appearances 26 Nov-2 Dec

AU070854 [Editorial Report] Budapest Nepszabadsag in Hungarian from 27 November to 1 December, and Magyar Hirlap in Hungarian of 3 December, report on the public appearances of the following leaders between 26 November-2 December (source, date and page number of each report is given in parentheses):

Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the MSZMP, paid a visit to the National Headquarters of the Worker Guards in Budapest on 26 November. (Nepszabadsag, 27 Nov, p 5)

Frigyes Berecz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Tatabanya on 27 November. (Nepszabadsag, 28 Nov, p 5)

Laszlo Marothy, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the MSZMP Politburo, and chairman of the National Planning Office, visited Zuglo on 2 December. (Magyar Hirlap, 3 Dec, p 7)

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the MSZMP Politburo and director of the Social Sciences Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Baranya County on 27-28 November. (Nepszabadsag, 30 Nov, p 5)

Csaba Hamori, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of KISZ, attended a KISZ Central Committee session on 28 November; place not given. (Nepszabadsag, 30 Nov, p 5)

Janos Berecz, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, attended a session devoted to the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution on our era at the Political Academy of the MSZMP Central Committee in Budapest on 26 November. (Nepszabadsag, 27 Nov, p 5)

Ferenc Havasi, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, visited Somogy County on 26 November. (Nepszabadsag, 27 Nov, p 5)

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to Fejer County on 30 November. (Nepszabadsag, 1 Dec, p 5)

Janos Lukacs, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received a delegation of the Popular MOvement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labor visiting Hungary between 16-29 November; date and place not given. (Nepszabadsag, 1 Dec, p 5)

Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Budapest 11th district on 26 November. (Nepszabadsag, 27 Nov, p 5 filed as AU031643)

Warsaw Notes 'Historic' Soviet-U.S. Summit

LD081116 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2215 GMT 7 Dec 87

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Andrzej Walatek]

[Excerpts] [Zychowicz] A historic meeting is starting in Washington. Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, leaders of the two greatest superpowers bearing particular responsibility for the fate of our world, are starting talks which, according to universal opinion, are the beginning of a far-reaching process in the area of disarmament and the transformation of East-West relations.

[Walatek] This meeting is different to the U.S.-Soviet summit talks so far because an agreement which will result in a reduction of nuclear weapons, and not only limit them, will be signed for the first time. The results of this event will have not only military but also political significance. Mikhail Gorbachev said after his brief meeting today with Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher that he is expecting that his visit to Washington will help to transform international relations, thanks to better and deeper cooperation and mutual understanding. [passage omitted]

Let us also add that Mikhail Gorbachev asked the British prime minister to consolidate efforts to establish more rapidly the direction and contents of talks on conventional armaments, which would include the experience gathered during the course of negotiations on medium- and short-range missiles. It is time, Mikhail Gorbachev said, to move the talks on conventional armaments from the sphere of propaganda into the sphere of politics. He said: With this attitude I am going to take part in talks in Washington.

Our talks were excellent. That is how the British Prime Minister briefly defined them. We were delighted to welcome Mr Gorbachev on our soil and grateful that he found time in this very long day to pay us this short visit. Mrs Thatcher described the treaty which Mikhail Gorbachev intends to sign in Washington as historical. Due to the fact that this will take place before Christmas and the New Year, it will be the source of extra security and extra joy not only for the peoples of our countries but also for the whole world. It is the promise of more progress in the future.

One has to fully accept the credibility of this statement because the agreement which is ready for signing, although a Soviet-U.S. agreement, is, however, of an international nature. Nuclear medium- and short-range missiles will be removed from the territory of nine countries, and this is not all.

This agreement should overcome the psychological barrier between the nuclear superpowers, and by doing so, create a qualitatively different level of cooperation, inspired by an idea of solving an issue, which is of significance to the entire mankind. [passage omitted]

[Zychowicz] Although Howard Baker himself does not link a further Soviet-U.S. summit with the signing of another treaty on the reduction of the strategic weapons of both powers by 50 percent, the present meeting is seen as just an opening of a path toward this second agreement.

Orzechowski Interviewed on Disarmament

LD071922 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2130 GMT 6 Dec 87

[From "International Affairs Magazine" program]

[Text] The meeting of the year, between the leaders of the two greatest powers, is inter alia the theme of a conversation between editor Andrzej Bilik and Professor Marian Orzechowski, minister for foreign affairs:

[Begin recording] [Bilik] We are now in one of the rooms at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, where the host is the present head of our diplomacy, Minister Marian Orzechowski.

Mr Minister, at the beginning of our talk I would propose the following issue, which is close I would think to your interests. Do you not consider that at the current stage, or level of the development of our civilization, the very concept of international security already has a different connotation?

[Orzechowski] That is true. The concept of security changes for a great many different reasons. First, it is not only a question of purely military security. Security is also security of economic, yes, economic development. This is also a factor with a political, cultural, sociological (?nature); and an ecological one as well. Putting it briefly, security encompasses all—I would say—aspects and spheres of the life of nations and states. That is one matter.

And the second: The fact that today, perhaps more clearly then ever before, the nations and states are aware that security has, if one may put it like this, an identical price for all nations.

[Bilik] Up till now in effect, security was guaranteed above all by military power (?as it were).

[Orzechowski] Military force, and equilibrium. Except that this was an equilibrium reproduced on each occasion at a higher level.

[Bilik] (?Like this): I built up my armaments, you built up yours...

[Orzechowski, interrupting] Built up arms, yes. Somebody invented a new and more effective weapon, better and more perfect than the one he already had at his disposal. In a very short time the equilibrium would be restored, but at a higher level, because somebody then discovered an anti-weapon, a response to that more perfect weapon. And thus things proceeded, until we arrived at absurdity. But this is not the only issue here.

After all, during those 42 years which divide us from the end of World War II and from the beginning of the peace, nuclear weapons appeared. And it is basically this which has come to dominate today's system of armaments and security. It is not on this basis that the security of the contemporary world should be built.

[Bilik] But on what basis?

[Orzechowski] On the capability, above all, of defense. That means: Security based on an ever lower threshold of armaments. And this is basically the new philosophy. The philosophy which we have proposed at the United Nations, in the draft for a universal, equal for all, security and peace. And the philosophy of this (?system) rests in, consists in, the gradual elimination of the factor of the military, Army-based deciding of the problems of the contemporary world.

The system which was announced in the United Nations is indeed based also on the conviction that it is a question here of security, embracing all its aspects—not only military—that security is based on the one hand on disarmament, on an increasingly lower level of armaments, and on the other hand on general trust, on the building of a system of trust.

[Bilik] In your opinion, therefore, are only the great powers to decide in these conditions, or does the role of the small and medium sized states seemingly grow?

[Orzechowski] That is a problem, which at the moment and for a long time has been the concern of many representatives of small- and medium-sized states, because we are dealing with the growth, as one might say, of the identity and feeling of ones own importance, irrespective of the size of the size of the state. This is connected with many things, inter alia it is connected with the democratization of the systems of international relations; we have created certain mechanisms, certain planes, where everyone's voice is equal. The United Nations organization, from the point of view of that organization, the vote of each state is equal. There are alliances, I would say quite simply, of a global and world dimension, where apart from a great state there are also small- and medium-sized states which have an influence on their great ally, which make agreements and consult about policy with it. Naturally the role of small-and medium-sized states grows in these detente situations; when a rapprochement, an intensification of the dialogue between great powers takes place, the role of small- and medium-sized states grows. And I think, we have many examples of an active and creative role on a continental and global scale of small and medium sized states. Well, there is our our country, a medium sized state which is important in Europe due to its potential it is also an example; but, precisely, as if documenting that the voice of such a state in the alliance, and on a continental scale, and on the global scale is very much reckoned with [sentence as heard].

[Bilik] That was just what I wanted to ask about, about our place at the moment. You have already recalled the Jaruzelski Plan, because after all we are talking about that document. You are just about to leave for London. What are you going to talk about on these issues with Mrs Thatcher?

[Orzechowski] I think that in international matters one has to talk about primarily—apart from the obvious exchange of assessments and opinions on global matters—to talk about those matters where our voice is a voice which is reckoned with and a decisive voice in certain sense, and thus talk about conventional arms; above all about the European situation; about the search for a reply to the question, what after the missiles?

We stand confronted by a U.S.-Soviet agreement on the subject of medium- and shorter-range rockets, namely those that are stationed in Europe. The question remains: What next? Will Europe go along the path of compensating for these, rather this—I would say—loss in the nuclear arsenal; namely via arming, intensive conventional arming; via the development of arsenals of tactical and battlefield weapons, nuclear weapons. Or will it go the way of reducing these potentials, military potentials, and of increasing confidence? And it is precisely these options, or rather this option that our country chooses. Its substance is contained in the Jaruzelski Plan.

And on these matters, as the state, the second state of the Warsaw Pact, but one which nonetheless has at its disposal a considerable military conventional potential, we have a very weighty voice, which counts for something in Europe; which counts for something in the alliance but also among our Western partners. I consider that this is the most realistic platform, to speak about the Jaruzelski Plan, about what a chance it creates for Europe; how we imagine the future of Europe, how we see cooperation in this sphere between ourselves and our Western partners.

[Bilik] And so the spheres of cooperation, come decisively before those of confrontation?

[Orzechowski] I think that today this is already obvious, that those confrontational trends—well they exist, they still unfortunately make themselves felt—that theory of compensation, which I mentioned—after all, echoes of such a confrontational attitude are heard—but I think it is not this which decides the issue. That it is after all the

realistic trends of searching, searching for the next steps, after the agreement concerning the rockets, that make themselves felt ever more strongly.

[Bilik] Tomorrow at 2245, the aircraft carrying Mikhail Gorbachev will land at the Andrews Air Base near Washington. Shortly afterwards the next Soviet-U.S. summit will begin. Do you agree with the view that this summit means the beginning of a new period in international relations; that it represents a new quality of these relations?

[Orzechowski] Even if the skeptics say that these two classes, or two types of nuclear arms are perhaps only a small part of that huge nuclear potential, I think one should see this not only in terms of the percentages, but in psychological and political terms. And so one can go as it were backwards in the process of armaments; one can retreat, and conduct disarmament. This is after all very important. If one has been able to complete the first step, on such a very difficult issue, then one can assume that the next steps—they will not be easy, they will be very difficult—but they will surely be easier and possible, more possible. And the communities are waiting for this.

From our point of view the withdrawal of medium- and shorter-range rockets from Europe creates, I think, an extremely favorable chance for our proposals, for the Jaruzelski Plan: The plan to reduce arms and increase confidence in Europe. We are talking here of Central Europe; but after all we do not exclude... [Orzechowski changes thought] we would like it to concern Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. [end recording]

50 Percent of Poles Say Disarmament Urgent

LD071128 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 7—About fifty per cent of Poles think disarmament to be the most urgent issue requiring a universal agreement, according to the findings of a public opinion poll conducted in October.

The majority of Polish society (70.6 per cent) stands firmly for the necessity of a balance of forces between the USSR and the USA, with 50 per cent thinking that such a balance already exists.

The poll revealed that 75 per cent of Poles were informed on Soviet-American arms limitation talks and almost 40 per cent knew the hitherto decisions in this field.

Jaruzelski Speaks at Miners' Medical Center

AU071754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 December 87 pp 1, 3

[PAP report on visit by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Zbigniew Messner to Silesia and Zaglebie Dabrowskie on 3 December: "A Holiday for Model Work"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] At the Miners' Medical Center in Katowice-Ochojiec the guests visited the newly opened cardiology center and met patients and doctors. [passage omitted]

W. Jaruzelski stressed the achievements of Silesian medicine. He noted that during the last few difficult years national medical facilities had been expanded more than ever before. This, he said, is evidence that we are treating health service matters with great seriousness and that, while being fully aware of the enormity of the problems that exist, we are gradually solving them. This is linked, however, to the state of the entire Polish economy. Our ability to satisfy social needs depends on what we as a society are capable of creating. [passage omitted]

Messner, Others Attend Economic Congress

LD280053 Warsaw PAP in English 2301 GMT 27 Nov 87

[Text] Krakow, Nov. 27—A congress of Polish economists started here today on the centenary of the first congress of Polish lawyers and economists. The congress is to formulate the economists' position on the strategic social-economic goals and the methods of steering the economy, as well as indicate the tasks which contemporaneity and the future puts before them.

Prof. Bronislaw Miszewski, addressing the participants in the name of the congress' organizational committee, stressed that the co-occurrence of the meeting of the Polish economists and the referendum is coincidental. It is, nevertheless, a happy coincidence since it allows economists to present their opinions just before this historic event.

The congress is being attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau Member and Premier Prof. Zbigniew Messner—the congress' honorary chairman, the chairman of the Polish Peasant Party's main committee and Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski and other personages.

On behalf of the hosts Prof. Jerzy Altkorn—the rector of the Krakow Economic Academy, said: "In the context of the achievements of Polish science it is a peculiar paradox that in the Polish economy there took place the biggest crisis in post-war history. Responsibility for the crisis was frequently—and from various positions—attributed to socialism economic theory. It must be clearly said that the crisis emerged not because people were guided by the theory's tenets but because the elementary requirements of economic laws were ignored.

"At the present moment the main problems which require the congress's support include:

—the socio-political determinants of economic development,

—the carrying out of deep structural transformations of the economy,

—the restructuring of the system of planning and managing the economy and especially the creation within this system of pro-effective and pro-innovation mechanisms,

—the external determinants of Poland's economic development and its share in the international division of labour,

—the improvement of the mechanisms of the functioning of the regional economy and its transformations and

— the theory of the socialist enterprise".

The floor was also taken by Premier Zbigniew Messner.

Prof. Jerzy Ozdowski in his report proposed the consistent elimination of the barriers hindering the reaching of healthy compromises between different directions of economic thinking. "We economists advocate a new economic order which will be established in line with the progress of the reforming and democratization of our national life," he said.

According to Prof. Waclaw Wilczynski the announced implementation programme of the second stage of the economic reform does not dispel all doubts. From it follow the signs of theoretical uncertainty about many issues, apprehension before the radicalization of reformative moves in the area of the price-income policy and mechanisms.

Court Dismisses Solidarity Libel Suit

AU072022 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 7 (AFP)—A court here on Monday dismissed a libel action by four members of the banned Solidarity trade union against government spokesman Jerzy Urban who had implicated them in a spying case.

The tribunal in its verdict acknowledged that Mr Urban had made "prejudicial" remarks about the four, who include an advisor to Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

But it ruled that his statement that they had "dubious, secret" contacts with a U.S. diplomat accused of spying and subsequently recalled to Washington earlier this year, had been made "in good faith" and in the "interests of Polish society."

The court said Mr Urban had intended his remarks to "serve as a warning" to Poles to avoid "any contact with spies."

The four plaintiffs were Bronislaw Geremek, Mr Walesa's advisor, Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's spokesman, Klemens Szaniawski, former rector of Warsaw University and Magdalena Sokolowska, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences.

They said they would appeal to the Polish Supreme Court.

Finance Minister Estimates Budget Deficit

LD050029 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 4—What is the expected state budgetdeficit and what are the reasons for its existence, PAP asked Minister for Finance Bazyli Samojlik. Here are some excerpts of his opinions:

According to our initial estimates, the deficit will amount to 418 billion zloty. In order to even it out, we want to obtain the Sejm's consent to draw a 318-billion-zloty loan from the National Bank of Poland and to take over 100 billion zloty's worth of means from the target funds, which will have surplus means left over. We can predict pretty accurately the excess in budgetary expenditure. It will be higher by 65 billion zloty. However, our estimates have it that the revenue may come short by some 353 billion zloty, although the figure may be reduced after enterprises submit their final tax statements.

There are reasons for both higher expenditure and lower revenue, for instance, the expenditure excess resulted from an increase in subsidies which, in turn, resulted from delay in introduction and from the reduced scale of official price rises.

Another reason for increased budget subsidies was the rise in agricultural produce procurement prices in June and July this year. In all, the state budget laid out 192 billion zloty more in subsidies that it had been expected. And still it is only 65 billion zloty that we need now to compensate for higher subsidies, as a majority of costs due to higher subsidies was covered with budgetary savings, including reduction of subsidies in other domains.

Barcikowski Addresses Meeting on Cooperatives

LD071939 Warsaw PAP in English 1850 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec 7—Addressing on behalf of the PUWP leadership the 11th congress of the "Samopomoc Chlopska" peasant cooperative, Kazimierz Barcikowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau member and vice-president of the Council of State, said:

"The cooperative movement's broad and permanent participation in the socio-economic life of the country is a specific feature of the Polish Road of socialist construction.

"The quality of cooperative work must be evaluated ever more frequently according to the efficiency and effectiveness of economic activity but simultaneously, according to intensity of self-management and social activity.

"It is in the vital interest of the cooperative movement to raise the self-management work onto the appropriate level, and to restore to it the function of a school of popular democracy.

"Cooperative movement comprises valuable and lasting social qualities which fit the needs of the socialist system, qualities all the more necessary as the idea of citizens' active participation in self-government of territorial and professional communities is living through a renaissance.

"Cooperatives are not a relic of the past, to be nationalized as had been tried once or to be put under somebody's command. It is not free, however, from bureaucratic afflictions and overgrowth.

"The course of the referendum revealed that in broad circles of rural population the fear of economic changes had prevailed over orientation towards rational changes. That is why some of the economic reform solutions will be modified. It would be an unpardonable error, however, if we were to consciously give up efforts to balance the market.

"I cannot leave untouched the problem of collaboration between cooperatives and people's councils. We shall support such activity with the help of available means. But we count on cooperatives' engagement.

"i fully confirm the validity of the hitherto agricultural policy of the PUWP and the UPP [not further identified] and by this, the permanent nature of family farms and the principle of ensuring profitability of agricultural production. Like in the preceding years the principle will remain in force of compensating years the principle will remain in force of compensating increased production costs with increased purchasing prices on agricultural products."

Koziol Addresses Agricultural Policy

LD072121 Warsaw PAP in English 1919 GMT 7 Dec 87

["Vice-Premier Koziol on Agricultural Policy (abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 7—Taking the floor at the 11th congress of the Samopomoc Chlopska peasant cooperative on behalf of the main committee of the United Peasants' Party (UPP) and the Council of Ministers, Vice-Premier Jozef Koziol said, among other things: "The 2nd stage of the economic reform assumes full continuation of the hitherto agricultural policy jointly pursued by the PUWP and the UPP. Hwoever, it provides new stimuli for its implementation.

The principle of profitability of agricultural production and income parity in conditions of effective production, formualted at the 11th joint plenary session of the PUWP CC and the UPP Main Committee, wil lbe fully respected, also after the introduction of proper changes in the price-income policy. The realized changes in the structure and level of agricultural prices will be simultaneously introduced with changes in food prices.

Referring to fears expressed in pre-congress discussion and related to the impact of the 2nd stage of the economic reform on the stability of agricultural policy, one should point out that solutions being implemented will not undermine this stability. Their aim is to increase the effectiveness of instruments. The present joint agricultural policy, the successive year of good agricultural performance prove the rightness of the adopted principles. It has fructified with relatively good food market and with positive, in total, results of foreign trade in food-agricultural goods for the second year running.

Suggestions ensuing from assessments and analyses of the situation in agricultrue will be reflected in the 1988 plan and in the current decisions of the government. Systemic solutions have been included in the implementing programme of the 2nd stage of the economic reform one of essential elements of which is an increase in efficiency of influence on supply of marketables and their quality and, at the same time, on market equilibrium.

Taking into account the rich experiences of the Samopomoc Chlopska peasant cooperative andconditions which will be created for collective and individual enterprisen we count on a faster progress in development of small scale industry.

What is necessary is cooperatives' self-management's activeness, even greater than before—broader use of control mechanisms, specific for the cooperative economic form.

Ozdowski Addresses Sejm Session

LD051940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0917 GMT 5 Dec 87

[Speech by Jerzy Ozdowski, Sejm deputy speaker and presidium member of the advisory committee of the national council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, at the Sejm session in Warsaw—live]

[Text] Citizen Speaker, may it please the house, I have the honor in the name of the PRON to present to our Sejm the opinion of the participants in the movement on the results of the November referendum. After more than 40 years, the citizens of people's Poland took wide part in this significant act of direct democratization. The day of 29 November was preceded by an intensive informational campaign: 120,000 citizens' meetings were participated in by 6 million Poles who in lively and open discussion received important information on the economy and the democratization of public life.

The campaign achieved great educational, persuasive, and motivational effects. Citizens received a great amount of knowledge about the assumptions of the

reform being implemented and especially about the proposed directions of structural and functional change. Never before in such a short period of time have we passed on to such a great number of people thorough economic knowledge about the essence of the reform that rests on the full exploitation of real economic mechanisms. The knowledge in our society of economic laws, the role of enterprise, the function of the market, and the significance of the rational envisaging and programing of economic transformations has increased. Clear associations between outlays and results and also between incomes and prices have been drawn in the social consciousness. Matters dependent on the people's readiness to work, responsibility, and initiative were highlighted to the citizens. Invigorating the economy by encouraging competition, strengthening the currency, increasing the flexibility of prices, achieving progress, and liquidating parasitism will lead to the growth of earnings and the satisfaction of needs for goods and services in quantitative and qualitative terms.

Passing on this information, we did not hide from society either the scale of the sacrifices required nor the extent of risk in creating the psychosocial conditions for the second stage of the economic reform. Asking about support for the democratic transformation of political life, we clearly showed the aims and resources of authentic people's power. The campaign preceding the referendum drew for citizens a new model of political life, resting on personalism, pluralism, law abidance, and national accord. The factors serving the implementation of this model were presented in detail to society, and forces both favoring and preferring a slowdown in progress in the democratization of the overall shape of public life were revealed. We spoke much about the decentralization of power, the socialization of the choice of management cadres, the freedom of combination, and the reform of the legal system. Society convinced itself of the necessity of absolute struggle with bureaucratism, incompetence, arrogance, egotism, and the lack of discipline. The majority of citizens at the November meetings certainly perceived the unbreakable link between the economic and political reform and also convinced themselves that social development demands dynamic action to reshape organizational structures and human attitudes.

May it please the house: a simple question arises. If so much was done in the period preceding the referendum, then why is its result not unambiguous? The final result of the referendum is beneficial. To be sure, the statistical result shows that most of those entitled to vote did not give an affirmative reply, but did not around 12 million citizens express themselves in favor of radical reforms and did not two-thirds of all citizens take an active part in the referendum? The results of the voting show the existence of a great social force demanding the proposed economic and political reforms and a simultaneous demand on the part of a considerable part of society for modifications in the implementation program. The chamber has received three significant pieces of information.

First, most citizens entitled to vote supported, through their participation in the referendum, the new institution of direct democracy. Second, most people taking part in the referendum expressed themselves in favor of fast and deep reforms. Third, only a third of the population entitled to vote did not—for various reasons—take part in the referendum. What do these results signify for the citizen deputies? In the political sphere, both before and during the referendum, there was an overcoming of political passivity among numerous citizens who overcame the spiral of discouragement and actively exploited the new form of participation in the life of the state. We now find ourselves on the path of constructing a new democracy whose citizens directly, with the retention of secrecy, decide about economic and political transformations of the state. In this way, in modern form, the citizens' search for social equality and participation in the wielding of power is fulfilled. We have introduced an important legal-political innovation that creates new conditions of responsible and active participation by citizens in deciding about society in the state [stanowieniu o spolecznosci panstwowej].

Our democratic forms have enriched the representative system with elements of direct participation by citizens in the making of political decisions. In this way every member of society who has the right to do so makes a conscious choice and realizes his political sovereignty. In accordance with his conscience he contributes to the common good of Poland. The common good takes precedence over all else, and this promotes the individual good of citizens. Thus it is has justly been said that as society develops the existing common subjectivity turns into an authentic community which says of itself: we. Of course, this process presupposes a great maturity in citizens, which necessitates an effort to overcome narrow and constricting utilitarianism.

On 29 November part of society avoided taking part in the referendum. This can be explained quite easily by pointing out the novelty in our country of forms of direct democracy, by the high degree of complexity of the subject matter that formed the voting, and the undoubted, though not structural, difficulties steming from the second phase of the reform.

The PRON nevertheless expresses its satisfaction in the fact that the house has received true and factual [rzetelna] information about the scale of social support for the program of reforms. Our society has, without restraint, expressed its will on the subject of the proposed economic and political changes. The result of the voting has clearly disclosed the stand of Poles, creating a good occasion for dialogue and national agreement. Our movement, as a co-organizer and co-creator of the process of social integration, states with satisfaction that a referendum is a good way for the opinion of citizens to be expressed and to support decisions of national importance (?on) the conscious, free, and responsible will of the nation.

Democracy in People's Poland on 29 November entered a new stage that expresses the high quality of our statehood.

May it please the house: The results of the referendum should be recognized in full and made use of in further work on the program of reforms. Once again one has to examine the pace and scope of certain undertakings envisaged in the draft economic reforms, and especially the assumptions of the prices and incomes policy. In this policy the government must take into consideration the symptoms of unease in society, taking into account conclusions that stem from the referendum and from the discussion which preceded the act of voting. A large part of society is expecting that the rise in the foodprices should be spread over a longer period of time. In consequence there will probably be a slowing down in the rate of reducing subsidies and taxes in specific groups of enterprises. The process of achieving market equilibrium in certain types of goods and services will slow down.

Many citizens expect the government to provide certain corrections and precise information on such important subjects as housing construction, the program of investment outlays, and the system of setting wages.

To what extent these matters depend on improving the system of informing society and to what extent on changes in decisions will be decided by an objective analysis carried out by the government under the chairmanship of Citizen Premier Zbigniew Messner.

These changes will include not only the program of implementation of the reform's second phase but also the draft state budget for 1988. Additional information and corrections steming from the discussion that preceded the referendum and according to the will of society—expressed in the voting—do not, however, change the main assumptions of the economic reform. The restructuring of the Polish economic system is essential and necessitates the full participation of society in the implementation of the envisaged goals. The PRON is convinced that economic reform that takes into account the postulates of society can gain the support of a huge majority of people—even of those who, on the day of the referendum, did not support the second phase of the economic changes. The matter of increasing the efficiency of our political system is also still open. Our society will back all changes that strengthen the rights and the duties of citizens and also promote progress on the road to the decentralization of management and a broadening of self-management forms. Citizens are expecting the state to show more consistency in the fight against the overgrowth of bureaucracy and with the contradictions of the legal system.

The results of the referendum say: Renounce voluntarism and doctrinairism in favor of broadening the field for civic initiative. Through a radical renewal of political life we shall reach a deepening of national agreement for the supreme good of the homeland.

Poles are an enlightened and mature nation. Therefore, they will not refuse to participate in building a better future of which the supreme directive will be the principle voiced at the November plenum in the following words: Various world views, but one Poland.

Finally, I would like to state, on behalf of our movement, that the referendum was a momentous event; one might almost say a turning-point in our contemporary history. Polish citizens, all of them without exception, were taken seriously by the people's authorities and were carefully listened to. Not too many days have passed since the referendum was announced, but already we have learned a lot and democracy [ludowladztwo] has become reality, a form of undertaking and implementing decisions that demands of us an increased internal discipline. Tadeusz Kotarbinski used to say: Internal discipline means that a person—of his own will and not according to someone else's demand — takes note of factual necessities. I believe that this new form of democracy—that is the referendum—gives us greater moral responsibilities.

One of these responsibilities is to consider the brain as a leading power, to which all sentimental and imaginative energies should be subordinated.

Under democratic conditions it is a dangerous weakness for the state if its citizens let their sentiments take the place of their brains, and let thought give way to emotion.

Another important moral norm of efficient democracy [ludowladztwo] is the acceptance of the premise of common good over that of individual or group good. We Poles know that though the good which is called homeland often costs us a lot—it is nevertheless a superb good in which we always find our separate good. Our movement sees no other way. This is what we call moral rebirth. Democracy, may it please the house, is something one must learn constantly so that its fruit is healthy and nutritious for each and every one of us. [applause]

PLO Delegation Arrives in Poland

LD072152 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] Warsaw, Dec. 7—A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization arrived in Poland today for a brief working visit.

Head of the delegation, General Khalil al-Wazir Abu Jihad was received by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, Minister of Defence, General Florian Siwicki.

The talks were attended by Chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, General Jozef Uzycki and PLO's Ambassador to Poland 'Abdallah Hijazi.

Brasov RCP Committee Examines 'Shortcomings'

AU071709 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Dec 87
p 2

["Extraordinary Conference of Brasov County Party Organization"]

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee, conveyed a warm message of comradely and revolutionary greetings to the conference and to the county's communists and all working people, from the party leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a message which was received by the participants with ardent enthusiasm. He emphasized that the conference should have a pronounced working character, and should thoroughly examine the work done, in a party spirit of communist exactness, and should analyze the causes of certain shortcomings and failures, with maximum responsibility and in a profoundly critical and self-critical spirit. The speaker pointed out that the continuous progress and improvement of the activity carried out by party bodies and organizations depend on their direct links with life, with exemplary work, with order and discipline, and with the efforts to eliminate all signs of formalism, indolence, and complacency, by always bearing in mind the need to fulfill the great targets established by the 13th RCP Congress.

The report presented by Comrade Petre Preoteasa, first secretary of the County Party Committee, made an exacting analysis of the results and of the extent to which they were in accordance with plan tasks and commitments assumed, and with the strong technical-material base and outstanding creative potential available to the county. In this respect, the report examined the working style of the county committee and party organizations and the immediate and persevering steps that must be taken to radically improve all political, organizational, and educational activity. The insufficient involvement of leading cadres and the entire aktiv in directly resolving problems on the spot, the inconsistency in implementing the programs and measures adopted, formalism, the spirit of complacency, routine, and inertia, as well as the bad habit of justifications were severely criticized in the report as screens concealing lack of competence and indolence and as factors that hamper the full use of the technical and human potential, the true resolution of problems, and the efforts to obtain a new and higher quality in all socioeconomic fields.

The conference discussions were conducted in the same atmosphere of communist responsibility. Referring themselves directly to the results obtained, many speakers—including Octavian Capitanu, general director of "Tractorul" enterprise, Marioara Ojog, secretary of the party committee of "Carpatex" enterprise, and Simion Sapunaru, general director of the Industrial Complex for Tractors and Trucks—emphasized, in a critical and self-critical spirit, that the party bodies and organizations and the collective management bodies of their units have not always worked in a spirit of exactness and responsibility to rationally organize production and work, appropriately use the existing technical-material base, and rigorously apply legal norms and the principles of the new economic-financial mechanism and of workers self-management and self-administration. In their speeches, they examined in detail the nonfulfillment of efficiency indicators—a consequence of poor party work and of lack of order and discipline in all areas—and the slow pace of the efforts to promote the new and implement the programs on modernizing production and raising labor productivity. Referring to shortcomings in certain sectors of the county's agriculture, a number of speakers—including Ioan Bujgoi, chairman of Bulcan Agricultural Production Cooperative, Lenuta Visan, secretary of Cristian Commune Party Committee, and Marin Stoianovici, first vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the County People's Council—said that the party bodies and organizations as well as the people's councils in the villages are firmly determined to curb any manifestation of indiscipline and disorder and combat formalism and bureaucracy, which, as shown by the economic results, have been an obstacle to exemplarily satisfying the requirements of the national economy and ensuring the self-sufficiency of the county and localities. Strongly emphasizing the firm determination to radically improve the style, methods, and efficiency of the party work, Maria Cebuc, secretary of the Party County Committee, Constantin Radulescu, secretary of the Brasov University Party Committee, Gheorghe Dumitrache, secretary of the party committee of the tools-section of the truck enterprises, and other participants revealed, with revolutionary intransigence, various instances of negligence and routine in the political, ideological, cultural, and educational activity and pledged to bring about a decisive change in this important branch of party work.

The participants in the debates unanimously endorsed the measures adopted by the 27 November 1987 decision of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee and stressed that this important document is being discussed with the entire aktiv, by exactingly linking it to the activity of each unit and by emphasizing the way in which the Party Statute provisions are applied and the country's laws and norms of socialist ethics and equity are observed. Reporting to the conference on the development of and the conclusions reached by the recent extraordinary general meeting of representatives of the working people from the truck enterprise—a moment of full assertion of our socialist democracy and of the communist and civic spirit of responsibility—the speakers reiterated the determination of the workers collective to make all efforts to ensure a general recovery in the plant's activity, to observe work standards and legal regulations, and to commendably fulfill all plan tasks, so that this enterprise can rejoin the ranks of front-ranking units of our national economy.

The participants unanimously adopted a broad program of measures, elected delegates for the Party National Conference, and endorsed the mandate entrusted to them.

The telegram addressed to the RCP Central Committee and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu reads, among other things: "The conference of our party county organization examined, in a critical and self-critical spirit of communist responsibility and revolutionary exacting, the activity carried out by the county committee and other party bodies and organizations, by our revolutionary workers democracy bodies, and by the collective managements of socioeconomic units, and asked them to take firm steps, in a spirit of responsibility and discipline, to implement the tasks incumbent upon us from the decisions of the 13th Party Congress. We assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will confer new quality and efficiency on our entire activity. In addition, we will act with passion, devotion, and self-denial to always serve the great cause of the party, socialism, and fatherland. We are determined to turn each day separating us from the end of this year into a day of exemplary work, so as to fully implement our tasks."

'Violations' of Dolj County Cadres Examined

AU011543 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 87
pp 1, 4

[Editorial "Cadres Holding Highly Responsible Positions in the Party—Exemplary Revolutionaries!"]

[Text] Throughout the years of socialist revolution and construction, particularly in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress, in the vortex of struggles and during the extensive construction work to build the new system, a vigorous and powerful detachment of party cadres was formed and strengthened, people with a thorough political training and of high professional competence who are capable of assiduously implementing the party decisions.

For each party activist and each communist, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's revolutionary spirit, his inexhaustible dynamism and energy, his adherence and devoted self-sacrifice for the people, his complete identification with our nation's supreme aspirations, his enthusiastic patriotism and profound humanism, his prospective thinking, the ardor and tenacity with which he works to ensure the firm progress of our homeland, and his persevering concern with constantly increasing the party's leading role and with promoting a new, dynamic, and renewable working style in all economic, political, and social areas constitute an excellent example.

Cadres holding responsible party and state positions and party-state activists play an important role in fulfilling the historic mission of the party. For this very reason, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has drawn attention to the fact that in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and because of new qualitative requirements in all areas, it is more necessary than ever for party and state cadres, activists, and communists to be permeated by a revolutionary spirit and to work with great determination, sense of responsibility, and discipline to resolutely apply the party's general line to fulfill the tasks set by the party to the letter in the belief that to be an activist entrusted with a highly responsible position means to work with revolutionary dedication, with devotion and self-denial to serve the interests of the working people and of all people, and, under any circumstances, the cause of the party, of socialism, and of the homeland.

In this sense, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, has clearly stressed: "We must do all we can to make it well understood that it is each person's duty in the position entrusted to him in all areas by the party, the state, and the people to do all he can and to spare no efforts to implement the general domestic and foreign policy of our state. The work performed by activists and cadres in all areas is not judged on the basis of statements and the number of papers and reports, but on the basis of the tangible and practical results in the various sectors of activity."

Thousand upon thousands of cadres, that is, an overwhelming majority, are fulfilling the mission entrusted to them honorably, responsibly, and with positive results, thus honoring the trust bestowed on them by the party and the working people. Unfortunately—and facts prove this—there are still some party and state cadres with executive positions and some activists who are not up to the trust and tasks entrusted to them; this category of cadres also includes those who, prompted by selfishness, by petty and individual interests, and by superciliousness, believe, in their twisted mind, that they serve the party and people if they hold various positions in such a way as if they were predestined for them while ignoring and even defying those they represent, those who have elected them, namely the communists and the working people.

Certainly, the serious violations committed by the first secretary and other members of the Dolj County RCP Committee Bureau, and by some cadres with highly responsible jobs in the party and state and the firm and very severe measures—in accordance with the seriousness of the violations—adopted by the PEC of the RCP Central Committee in its 27 November meeting prove the revolutionary intransigence toward everything that constitutes an attempt on the party's prestige and authority and prove the sincerity—surely unpleasant and painful, but invigorating—with which things are called by their name, by their true name, most clearly, bluntly, and straightforwardly!

The firm measures and drastic sanctions for the offenders—their exclusion as members and candidate members of the party Central Committee and their exclusion from the party and dismissal from the positions they held—

have a profound educational purpose. On the basis of the analysis of things and the measures taken to radically improve all activities of the Dolj County Party Committee and the work of all party bodies and organizations in that county, a great number of conclusions can be drawn that hold true also for the activity of other county party committees, for other party bodies, and other party and state cadres.

In this sense, the communique on the meeting of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee of 27 November 1987 notes: "Moving from the serious violations by these cadres of the party and state decisions and of the responsibilities resting on them in the positions entrusted to them and moving from the conclusions that must be drawn by the whole party, the PEC has adopted a resolution that will be broadly discussed in all county party committees and in all party bodies and organizations."

The discussions taking place these days with the party aktiv, at party county conferences on the violations committed in Dolj County, in no way mean that decisions are made from a distance on the things that happened there. They mean reporting on our own activity, in an exigent and responsible way, by taking account of the assessments and conclusions expressed by the party secretary general at the Political Executive meeting, on the way in which the provisions of the statute of the party, the requirements of the party discipline, and the norms of socialist ethics and equity should be implemented.

Within this context, the party secretary general repeatedly condemned and, within the Political Executive meeting, harshly criticized the anachronistic mentality. According to this mentality, some cadres believe that politics and ethics are separate aspects of a person's life, work, and daily activity. It is very unfortunate that some people think and say carelessly: "During my working hours I fulfill my duties as an activist; my private life is my own concern; it is nobody else's business." Nevertheless, there is a close unity between family life and life in society and within the working collective. Nobody can remove—in any way—the control of the party over its members and over all the working people!

Therefore, it is clear for everybody that there cannot be two kinds of behavior: one as a party activist and one as an individual person. The party activist and the communist has always been, and continues to be, an activist and a communist in all circumstances. Nobody ceases to be an activist when he leaves the headquarters of the Central Committee or of the county, municipality, or commune party committee or when he leaves a party plenary meeting or a general assembly. People assess the party according to the behavior and conduct of its activists and of communists and according to their moral and political attitude. Therefore, activists and communists should always be an example for those around them and, in all circumstances, should work with dignity, honesty, and modesty, as revolutionaries. They should be a model of conduct in life and in social relations, by closely observing the norms of socialist ethics and equity, which give them the moral right to openly face everybody and demand that others to behave in the same way.

One cannot speak of the leading role of the party without ensuring that, the basic aktiv and party members, who hold highly responsible positions assume direct responsibility for the activity. They work decisively and energetically to manage various sectors of activity. In order to fulfill their mission, these cadres should be ranking first in the work to properly carry out their socioeconomic activities and to implement the party decisions and the laws of the country. In this respect, the party secretary general repeatedly emphasized that we cannot speak of good party management when the party cadres are not directly involved in seeking solutions to various problems and are contented with just giving general recommendations on fulfilling various tasks in their sectors of activity. Cadres holding highly responsible jobs in the party apparatus and party activists in general cannot ensure the proper development of production, cannot follow the way in which the adopted programs and plans are fulfilled, and cannot solve people's problems with their lives and work by sitting in offices and drafting plan after plan, drawing up papers and reports, and keeping accounts on the production data. They must always be in enterprises, in the sections, on the field, and in laboratories and follow the way in which the adopted measures are understood and implemented, and they should explain and, when the need arises, even demonstrate to people how and in what way they should work; likewise, these cadres should constantly raise their political and ideological level, thoroughly study and get properly acquainted with the party documents and the laws of the country, and constantly work for their exact implementation. It is impossible to follow the way in which the programs for organizing and modernizing production are implemented, the exports production achieved, the appropriate technical and quality level of products ensured, and the reduction of material and energy consumption achieved by just sitting in the offices of the party headquarters or in the director's office, which is still the practice of certain party cadres holding responsible jobs. In addition, their undesirable example is followed by some other party activists, too. It is well know where and by whom the material production is achieved, thus, that is where we should check on the way the work is being carried out and the problems are being solved, and there, together with the working people, we should adopt urgent measures to improve all activity and to overcome difficulties.

Facts show that in this respect serious gaps continue to persist in the work style and methods of certain party bodies and organizations, and of certain management cadres elected or appointed to responsible positions. As the Resolution of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee stresses, these lags are a result of the intolerable

weakening of the party spirit, of the sense of responsibility, discipline, and order, and a weakening of the proper organization of the activity to resolutely implement the Central Committee decisions and apply the country's laws. The concrete and direct work with people and among them is often replaced by bureaucratic, futile talk about the condition of owners, producers, and end-users, about workers self-management and self-administration, and about the way of asserting the revolutionary spirit. Precisely because of such deficiencies quite often the party bodies and their management cadres instead of being acquainted with the real spirit of the people, with their concerns and preoccupations, and instead of taking firm action to prevent an accumulation of deficiencies or some arbitrary deeds which are at variance with legal provisions, adopt a passive attitude of tolerance toward those who dare distort the laws and regulations in force.

As the Resolution of the Political Executive Committee emphasized, weakening the party spirit and the sense of responsibility and discipline is apparent in a multitude of attitudes and mentalities some of which are really harmful and extremely damaging both for those who practice them and for those who support them through tolerance. Thus a climate proliferated in some places in which repeated commitments and promises were accepted, although with time they proved to be idle talk. Establishing a state of communist exactness, of discipline, and a party spirit in the work process will, undoubtedly, prevent and counteract such blamable and harmful actions—when they appear—which are often criticized energetically by the party. Only in a harmful atmosphere of tolerance, of familiarism, and of concessions for the sake of concessions can such practices as hushing up and covering up various states of negative affairs, distorting facts, and incorrect reporting of plan fulfillment results appear, can there be signs of complacency and infatuation, without any good reason, and can criticism and self-criticism be shunned—practices and behaviors which are incompatible with the conduct of a party activist and of cadres in any area.

As the Resolution of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee pointed out, such inadequacies reflect the serious failings in the organizational and political work, and in the activity of promoting cadres and of supervising their work; they also draw attention to the serious lags that exist in the progress and critical and self-critical analysis of the party activity, in the poor revolutionary and militant spirit in the labor relations of cadres holding responsible positions in the party—beginning with the first secretary of the county party committee down to the member of the bureau of the basic party organization, from the party Central Committee instructor to the instructors of local party bodies. It is therefore imperative that all signs and attitudes that prove a weakened party, labor, and militant spirit of the Communists be detected in time, anywhere, and in any one who may show them or tolerate them.

Our party has gained great authority and tremendous prestige among our people precisely because throughout its existence it served—with all its being, with devotion, loyalty, and self-denial—the supreme interests of the workers class and of all working people, and the interests of socioeconomic development. The duty of each party activist, regardless of the position he holds, and the duty of each communist is to contribute directly, with all his might and skill, and through a fully responsible activity and an irreproachable and exemplary conduct to widening the party authority and prestige and to the important role it plays as the leading political force of our society.

National Population Reaches 23 Million

AU071935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT
7 Dec 87

["Romania's Population: 23 Million Inhabitants"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/12/1987—As the National Demography Commission reports, the population of the Socialist Republic of Romania has now 23 million inhabitants. This figure was reached on December 3, at 0:01 hours through the birth in Bucharest of the girl Elena Nastase, the fourth child of Constanta and Alexandru Nastase, worker at IPRS Baneasa.

The steady growth of the country's population is an outcome of the demographic policy promoted by the Romanian party and state, of the attention paid to the consolidation of the family, the increase of the birth rate and the bringing-up of healthy generations. In the 1965-1987 interval Romania's population grew by four million citizens. Over this period the population's average annual growth rate places Romania among the European states with the highest birth rate.

Al-Asad Cables Ceausescu at End of Visit

AU071422 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
3 Dec 87 p 5

[Cable "to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu," RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, from Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, at the end of the visit he paid to Romania from 30 November-2 December]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania,

At the end of my visit to the SR of Romania, on leaving your beautiful country, on behalf of the Syrian Arab delegation and on my own behalf, I take particular pleasure in expressing most sincere thanks and our great appreciation for the warm hospitality and friendship we enjoyed during our stay in Bucharest.

The talks we held emphasized our common concern with further strengthening the relations between our parties and countries. The results we have reached mark a new event on the path of continuously developing Syrian-Romanian relations, for the benefit of our peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, I take this opportunity to again extend best wishes to you for health, happiness, and a long life, and to the friendly Romanian people I extend wishes for new successes and achievements on the road of their continuous development.

Hafiz al-Asad.

Coman Pays Visit to French CP Congress

Greets PCF

AU071333 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Dec 87
p 6

[Report on "Greeting Message from the RCP to the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party" extended by Ion Coman, member of the PEC and secretary of the RCP Central Committee during the 3 December session of the congress, in Paris]

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 4 December 1987—The proceedings of the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] continue in Paris.

Comrade Ion Coman, member of the PEC and RCP Central Committee secretary extended the message of greetings from the RCP to the congress and to the French Communists.

On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we extend to all the participants in the 25th PCF Congress and all the militants of the party warm, comradely greetings and wishes for success in the congress proceedings—the message reads.

The Romanian Communists follow with particular interest the struggle waged by the French Communists to achieve renewing changes in society and sincerely rejoice in the successes obtained by the French workers class and by the French people in their activity devoted to the fulfillment of their aspirations for progress, prosperity, freedom, and peace.

We note with satisfaction that the friendly relations of solidarity and cooperation, based on equality, mutual esteem, and confidence between the RCP and the PCF, continue to develop. In addition, we express our belief that intensifying contacts and dialogue between the responsible factors within our parties will make a contribution to strengthening friendship between the Romanian and the French people and the cooperation between Romania and France in various areas, for the benefit of the two nations and in the interest of cooperation and peace throughout the world.

The Romanian Communists—the message further reads—are engaged in the great work of implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions and are preparing for the upcoming RCP National Conference, which will set up new objectives and guidelines to raise all activity to higher levels, to ensure Romania's progress to a new and superior stage of development—that of a medium-developed socialist country.

Our party—the message further reads—believes that, in the current very serious and complex international situation, a new way of thinking is required, as well as a new approach to the issues of war and peace, which must start from the fact that a new world war is inconceivable and inadmissible, because, with the great nuclear arsenals accumulated in the world, a world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe and would lead to the destruction of all of civilization. Therefore, we believe that the fundamental issue of our times is to halt the arms race, to proceed to concrete measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the supreme right of the people and the nations to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence.

Romania—the message reads—favors the achievement of understandings that can lead to the improvement of relations among European countries and to the establishment of a united Europe within the diversity of social orders, and to a Europe of peace, independence, and socioeconomic progress.

Together with the disarmament measures, efforts should be increased to seek peaceful, negotiated solutions to all interstate conflicts.

Proceeding from the need to strictly observe the right of each party to establish its own political line, its strategy, and its revolutionary tactics independently and in a sovereign way, without any outside interference, in accordance with its social and historical conditions, the RCP speaks out and decisively fights for developing cooperation with all the revolutionary, progressive, and democratic forces in order to establish a new unity within the workers movement.

In conclusion, the message conveyed wishes for complete success in all the activity of the PCF, devoted to the vital interests of the working people, to the freedom and independence of the French people, and to the cause of peace and cooperation among nations.

Meets PCF Leader Marchais

AU072040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT
7 Dec 87

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 7/12/1987—The secretary-general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais, met with Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political

Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, who represented the Romanian Communist Party to the 26th Congress of the French Communist Party. The French Communists' leader was conveyed warm congratulations on his having been re-elected secretary-general of the French Communist Party from RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of good health and success in his highly responsible activity.

Thanking, Georges Marchais requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed a warm friendly salute and best wishes of good health and success in his activity at head of the RCP and Romanian state.

Turkey's State Minister Meets With Dascalescu

TA040647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] State Minister Kazim Oksay, currently on an official visit to Romania, has met with Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu in Bucharest. The wish to promote bilateral trade further was expressed during the talks, and it was decided to exert efforts toward this.

Oksay later conferred with First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea. The two discussed the implementation of the bilateral agreement signed in Ankara this October, cooperation in the field of oil exploration, and the removal of the existing imbalance in bilateral trade.

After the talks in Bucharest, Oksay left for Constanza for a tour of oil exploration installations.

Ceausescu Greets Afghan Leader Najibullah

AU071608 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Dec 87 p 5

[Message from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania to Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, on his election to the office of president of the Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] To Comrade Najibullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul,

Your election to the high office of president of the Republic of Afghanistan gives me the pleasant opportunity to convey to you warm greetings and best wishes for success in fulfilling the mission entrusted to you.

I believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and parties will continue to expand and deepen in the future, for the benefit of the Romanian and Afghan peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

I extend to you wishes for much health and personal happiness and I wish peace and prosperity to the friendly Afghan people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

Orlandic on Summit, World Situation

AU041657 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 87 p 2

[Unattributed report "The Internal Crisis Is Weakening Our Country's Position"]

[Excerpts] Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held a lengthy speech entitled "Tendencies in International Relations and in the Position of Yugoslavia" at a session of the Titograd political aktiv on 9 November. From this extensive, well-documented, and comprehensive speech, we have chosen some details that are of special interest and current importance.

Certain positive tendencies in international relations have been noticed recently, Marko Orlandic said. Talks between great powers are being intensified, especially in disarmament. The agreement to be signed between the United States and the Soviet Union on the liquidation of short- and medium-range missiles in Europe could mark the beginning of wider negotiations on the ban on nuclear tests and on the reduction, that is, gradual liquidation of strategic nuclear and chemical armament. It seems that recent negotiations between U.S. and USSR statesmen have been in this spirit, although there are also some controversies over what they achieved. [passage omitted]

Orlandic stressed that China's opening to the world and the abandoning of the old mistaken thesis on the inevitability of war have a great significance for new positive processes. "With the arrival of Gorbachev at the head of the Communist Party, a period of essential internal reforms has begun in the Soviet Union, reforms that are being followed, at the same time, by significant evolutions in Soviet foreign policy."

According to Orlandic, a similar evolution can also be noticed "in the U.S. views about certain international questions, for the time being mostly on relations with the USSR. Some U.S. internal difficulties, as well as failures in some foreign political situations, such as Irangate, have made the Reagan administration seek roads toward affirmation of its policy, above all in the area of halting the arms race through negotiations with the Soviet Union."

The Cold War originated in Europe, Orlandic says, but it is there that an atmosphere of relieving the tension is now developing. The awareness of the need to overcome the consequences of military-political confrontations and bloc divisions has been growing on our continent

"New tendencies in international relations have gradually been mitigating the very pronounced bipolarism of the great powers and blocs." [passage omitted]

After outlining some of the most important new tendencies in socialist countries and in the international workers movement and assessing those tendencies as more positive than those during some past times, Marko Orlandic pointed out that "we are living in tempestuous times, times characterized by increasingly wide searching for new roads and new solutions that enrich the ideas of socialism." [passage omitted]

Orlandic then pointed out that it is necessary "to warn that all reforms that started in socialist countries will not go without serious difficulties, nor will they follow an ascending line all the time."

"The crisis in which socialism found itself at one time," Orlandic said, "favored the flare of anti-communist and anti-socialist campaign in the West. Reactionary forces in the world overlook the fact that the processes that are an essential part of the foundation of the idea of socialism are increasingly present in many parts of the world."

Yugoslavia's Position Is Weakening More and More [subhead]

Orlandic devoted special attention to the analysis of the present international position of our country. "It would be extremely irresponsible," he said, "to overlook some tendencies and facts that are weakening our country's international position, respect, and influence more and more. As I have already said, the reasons for this are almost exclusively of an internal nature—a lasting and deepening economic crisis; a huge inflation rate such as has not been recorded in postwar Europe; increasing unemployment; a slowdown in development and a slipping down on the development list in Europe almost to the positions we occupied at the end of the thirties; an unfavorable political situation in the country; the existence of polycentric tendencies and the Federation's functions weakening even in those areas where its competence has been precisely established by the Constitution; sluggishness in the decisionmaking process; occurrences of intranational conflicts and the situation in Kosovo in particular. This is what brings Yugoslavia to a position of a weakened-action capability on the international plane," Orlandic said.

"Very rarely have articles on Yugoslavia written abroad been as critical as they have been recently," Orlandic said. One has the impression that many foreign factors are surprised both by the depth of our crisis, which is undoubtedly complex and, above all, political, and by our lack of readiness to find solutions to affirm relations based on AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions with a democratic atmosphere and relations, as well as on the well-known program tenets. In this increasingly wide and negative literature about our country, one finds not only malicious joy, but also more often concern. "...At least for the time being, the LC has not managed to overcome irrational and divisive tendencies in the country and is,

therefore, beginning to lose the strength of the cohesional factor which ensures the unity of the country, class solidarity, and stability in the SFRY."

"The reexamination of those strategic questions on which the country's future, international position, and reputation depend is often demanded in our country under the pretext of democratic principles," Orlandic said among other things. In a democratic and open society such as ours, this is nothing unusual. What is unusual is the lack of a timely democratic political reaction. One hears more and more often statements advocating reexamination of our country's global foreign political orientation under the pretext of danger from lagging behind civilizational and technological transformations in Western Europe. Some individuals even advocate formally joining political or economic groups, disregarding the fact that that would mean abandoning our independent and nonaligned position in international relations and losing reputation in the nonaligned world and that, objectively speaking, this would contribute further to the processes of destabilization in the country.... The people advocating such views do not take care about numerous other consequences that the change in Yugoslavia's international position would have on both our internal order and our economy. It is completely certain that advocating such opinions is in collision with the historical and lasting interests of the SFRY and of the countries surrounding it.

It goes without saying, Orlandic said, that this does not mean we should neglect the new, primarily integrational processes in Europe but, on the contrary, that we should responsibly take part in finding the modality of new relations and more developed forms of cooperation in the areas of economy, science and technology, market, finances, etc.... We should particularly be more active in joining the Eureka programs and the CEMA countries' programs of scientific-technical progress through the year 2000.

"It is well-known, Orlandic said, that with greater internal stability we shall be more equal with the others and more efficient in that cooperation. Only strong and stable socialist, self-managing, nonaligned, and federal Yugoslavia can guarantee our favorable position in Europe and the world, and freedom and equality to all our peoples and nationalities."

In the final part of his lengthy speech to the Titograd Political Aktiv, the member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke, among other things, about the significance of the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee session that pertain to faster changes in the Kosovo situation. According to him, the counterrevolutionary forces "felt themselves endangered after the ninth session and started being more aggressive, hoping that they would make us hesitate in implementing the conclusions adopted. Things turned out to be different. The Kosovo LC, the LC of Serbia, and the LCY in general have intensified their activities on implementing the positions adopted. It is by no means incidental that our action has upset some internal factions who thereby show their real intentions toward Yugoslavia."

In the final part of his speech, Orlandic said the following: "The recent decision of the SFRY Presidency to dispatch a militia unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to Kosovo was met with a relatively wide campaign in the West. Neighboring Albania found itself almost in the first echelon of this campaign."

Orlandic nevertheless concluded that "if Albania's is real orientation is to closely obey the principles established by the UN Charter in its relations with Yugoslavia, to renounce territorial pretensions and meddling in our country's internal affairs, that would then be met with our broad and consistent support. That would mean beginning to build the necessary confidence, mutual respect, and a mutually useful cooperation on an equal footing."

Mojsov Evaluates Visit to France

LD042315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Text] As we said at the beginning of the program, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has ended his official visit to France. On his return, he made the following statement at Belgrade Airport:

On returning from this working visit, which lasted a little more than 48 hours, I can say that in the meetings with all the most important statesmen of France, we achieved a high degree of understanding, not only with regard to the (?existing) possibilities for the further development of Yugoslav-French relations in all fields, but also, above all, on the place and role of Yugoslavia in Europe as a factor of equilibrium. Everyone, from President Mitterrand and Premier Chirac on down took the view—which I put forward and they accepted—that Yugoslavia is an integral part of Europe and that it is in the interests of Europe that it should retain, as a factor of equilibrium, her status as a nonaligned, nonbloc, developing country. However, this should be a Yugoslavia that will develop, a developed Yugoslavia as a part of a developed Europe.

We reached a high degree of understanding—I would say far more than we expected—with regard to our stabilization program, and the rescheduling of our debts, too. France will assist us in all areas so that this rescheduling is done under the most favorable conditions possible, as they put it, both from the financial point of view and with regard to time limits.

And finally, as we often stress, in many of our statements, constantly [words indistinct] the traditional relations of friendship that we have with France, we agreed that we cannot live on tradition, and that it is necessary to do a great deal of work so that in the renewal of the close relations between Yugoslavia and France there are

frequent meetings and dialogues with the most responsible French statesmen and many new projects for the development of Yugoslav-French economic cooperation. We also discussed such concrete possibilities and I am sure that Yugoslav-French relations as a whole will tend toward further development. In particular, French-Yugoslav economic cooperation will to a significant extent be increased in the coming years.

Veterans Approve Draft Economic Resolution

AU041317 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Excerpts] The draft resolution on Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development next year is a document open to elaboration and to being made specific. Intensive work is needed before it is adopted. This was discussed, among other things, at a session of the Veterans Federation Presidium on this problem. Momcilo Boskovic provides more details: [passage omitted]

Tibor Salma, FEC member, explained the draft resolution. He said that the projection of development in 1988 is based on realistic foundations and some growth rates in exports are even underestimated, precisely to avoid a situation where they should not be realized later. However, practical solutions are needed, particularly since economic machinery does not work as planned. Above all, financing poor-quality and expensive production must cease.

It was heard in the discussion that time and economic necessity will finally overcome the local statisms that brought us into such a difficult economic situation. The resolutions in the last 5 years chiefly worsened the situation in the economy and society, in general, but not a hair was harmed on anybody's head, Dusan Pekic pointed out. Some progressive Yugoslav economists have been noting the causes of the negative trends in the economy for years, but those in authority have not accepted this, because in Pekic's opinion they fear for their positions.

Social differences have swollen much in recent years. What is worse, the motive and enthusiasm for creative work have been destroyed, because it is easier to obtain great wealth without work. The latest devaluation of the dinar enabled many to gain billions overnight, but millions of honest working people had their purchasing power—which is to say the standard of living—reduced by 25 percent. Pekic directed the point of his criticism to all those who fathered this difficult economic situation in the country, and he proposed that all those who proposed the resolution for 1987 and those who have been conducting the economic policy in the past 10 years—whether they have been in key posts in the political or economic life, in the federal, republican, or provincial administration—should leave their posts and join direct production, while the chief protagonists of this policy should be called to account politically and criminally. He therefore proposed that the SFRY Assembly should set up a state commission that will identify the main culprits and propose that they face the music.

Mihailo Svabic referred to some negative occurrences in our society. It seems that federal organs have nothing to say about major disruptions in society, such as the case of Agrokomerc. They leave all this to the republics and provinces to solve. Where are the National Bank of Yugoslavia, SFRY Assembly (?institutions), or the FEC, when it comes to adopting any stances whatever? Svabic believes that similar matters occur in the monetary system, too.

After a several hour discussion, the Presidium adopted the Draft Resolution for 1988 with certain remarks and suggestions. Bogdan Pecotic, president of the Veterans Federation, in his concluding speech, spoke most about responsibility from top to bottom. [passage omitted]

FEC Press Conference on Inflation Measures

AU061918 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Nov 87 pp 1,2

[Unattributed report on a press conference given by FEC representatives: "'Package' To Be in Force for One-Half Year"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 Nov—In a 3-hour conversation with journalists today, FEC representatives attempted to further explain the latest package of measures (adopted in the SFRY Assembly 2 days ago) which should stop inflation, reduce all kinds of spending, and create the necessary respite so that the provisions of the Anti-Inflation Program may be turned into laws and regulations under more normal market conditions. This applies at least to those for the adoption of which no changes in the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law are necessary.

In lengthy introductory speeches and in replies to questions asked subsequently, Svetozar Rikanovic, federal secretary for finance; Aleksandar Donev, federal secretary for the market and general economic affairs; Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade; Janko Obocki, federal secretary for labor, health, and social protection; as well as Milan Sojic, director of the Federal Institute for Prices, stressed that it is a matter of a Yugoslav program, and not an FEC program. Therefore political unity is necessary for its implementation. Nenad Krekic also said that the disagreement of assembly delegates in assessing the validity of the program should not be identified with the position of their sociopolitical communities; he illustrated this with the fact that precisely the "disputed" republics had sessions yesterday and adopted the measures as stipulated by the program. [passage omitted]

Considering the credit and monetary policy, for instance, it is clear that it must be restrictive (this was also reiterated today), but it is not clear as to what extent;

completely or moderately. These and some other questions will undoubtedly continue to be discussed both in the federal government and among assembly delegates. How long the intervention measures will last is another vague point which, apparently, is technical only in nature, but in fact is essential. While Milos Milosavljevic, in his opening speech in the SFRY Assembly, said that the measures will be valid until the end of June, we heard today that a segment of the intervention "package" will be in force until 15 May (but may be extended), and a segment until 30 June.

The FEC representatives simply failed to reply to some of the questions posed. For instance: are there any analyses that show to what extent a strict application of the intervention measures and the Anti-Inflation Program transformed into laws will affect the growth of unemployment, or how many products are involved in pushing the prices back to the level of 1 October? Short and clear answers were given to other questions. Therefore two questions were answered with a single "yes": Will the Social Accounting Service of Yugoslavia control the application of regulations and does the limitation of personal incomes also apply to sociopolitical organizations and the FEC itself? [passage omitted]

While these extraordinary measures are in force, the FEC plans to ensure normal production and exports. Therefore it was necessary to radically remove the disparities of prices and to impose price ceilings. Had this not been done, a reduction of production and all the consequent negative effects would follow. Experience in other countries shows that during a freeze, shortages of goods usually appear in the market, and when the freeze is lifted, an explosion of inflation occurs. In order to avoid this, Krekic said, we have decided to create normal supply in the market so that we may gradually get out of this situation. During this period of respite, the FEC will, according to Krekic, try to create institutions that will be able to adjust to lower public and common spending. [passage omitted]

Explaining the aims of the new Anti-Inflation Program, Krekic remarked that its central position is an increase in the accumulation of the economy, which would be attained through measures for increasing production (a better use of capacities) and through linking distribution to accumulation. [passage omitted]

Funds for the structural adjustments of the economy will be provided from increased accumulation of domestic economy and an increased use of this accumulation, considering that the burden of foreign debt will be reduced. We also count on joint investments, with funds from the World Bank and the European Bank, and finally with funds of the population, which are not small.

Since some of the FEC measures have obviously not been understood well, government members today polemized with some of these views. Krekic said, for instance, that taxes on net income, or better profit taxes, are to be introduced, which should not be interpreted as a new imposition on accumulation in the economy. The fact is that profit rates above 10 percent will be taxed, while the economy with low accumulation will be free of taxes.

The most important question is probably the reform of the economic system, which, in the FEC assessment, is only possible if it obtains the unanimous support of the entire country. [passage omitted]

According to Svetislav Rikanovic, the foreign debt has become an excessive and unbearable burden for the Yugoslav economy. Foreign debt servicing takes 10 percent of the social product annually, while growth ranges between 1.5 and 3.5 percent.

This prevents us from solving the problems of our economy in a way that is generally acceptable on a world scale. Therefore we believe, Rikanovic said, that we should approach the solving of this problem together with our creditors, in a reasonable way, as partners being equally interested in this problem from an economic point of view. [passage omitted]

Press Conference

AU061807 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 87 p 1

[B. Marjanac and M. Dapcevic report: "What If It Does Not Succeed"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Nov—What will happen if the FEC's new Anti-Inflation Program does not succeed by producing the expected results?

If the results are not achieved, the government will certainly have to explain why, and will have to bear the appropriate consequences.

This question by NBC's Slobodan Lazarevic and the answer by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, represent a part of a 2-hour press conference on the Anti-Inflation Program given to foreign journalists by FEC officials. Foreign journalists raised several interesting questions and the conference was more interesting and provocative than yesterday's conference for domestic journalists. [passage omitted]

Surprised Minister [subhead]

Boza Bozic, correspondent of the West German news agency SID, surprised the members of the FEC with the information on the FEC's "property." According to Bozic, who pointed out that his information is only a retold story carried by POLITIKA 5 years ago, the FEC owns 771 garages, 8 airplanes, 50 buses, 29 speed and ordinary boats, 12,101 apartments, 916 cars.... Remarking that the Yugoslav Government is much "richer"

than, for instance the West German or Japanese Governments, Bozic asked whether the FEC intends to contribute by personal example toward savings, to which it attaches such great importance.

Svetozar Rikanovic answered that he was not familiar with the presented data and said that he will check it because the FEC is in fact looking into possible ways of making savings. [passage omitted]

In his answer to Slobodan Lazarevic's question as to whether the FEC considered that the shock therapy could result in the possible shortages of some goods, Zemljaric answered affirmatively and added that a special team had been formed to follow the causes of a possible reduction in the production and to act accordingly.

Vojvodina Assembly on Constitutional Changes

AU021544 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Nov 87 p 4

[S. Stanojevic and Z. Serences report: "Seven Points and Then—Stop!"]

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 5 November—By a large majority of votes "in favor" (and only one vote "against," and three "abstentions"), the delegates of the three chambers of the Vojvodina Assembly approved the decisions of the Constitutional Commission of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina [SAPV] on the proposals of the Presidency of the SR of Serbia to introduce changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia by a large majority of votes "in favor" (and only one vote "against" and three "abstentions"). From this it transpires that, out of 26 proposals that concern the common interest of the entire republic, 19 points have been agreed, while agreement has not been reached on three points, and only partly on four others. Thus, in the last few days the number of points on which there is total or partial disagreement has, for practical purposes, been reduced from eight to seven.

The delegates also unanimously decided to continue discussions, jointly and on an equal footing, on the disputed points relating to amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, and decided that these discussions must above all proceed from the basic ideopolitical decisions and stands of the LCY Central Committee. The points in dispute mainly relate to the regulation of national defense, state and public security, international cooperation, extending the authority of the SR of Serbia Presidency, and extending the legislative authority of the republic into some new areas.

A Fundamental Right [subhead]

Presenting the introductory report, Milivoje Vujadinovic, president of the Constitutional Commission and vice president of the SAPV Assembly, said that Vojvodina is in favor of changes that would lead to strengthening socialist self-management, the rule of the workers' class, the economic and political system, and the freedom and equality of the peoples and nationalities in Vojvodina, Serbia, and Yugoslavia. But we would be wrong to accept changes that in essence restrict the rights of the working people and the peoples and nationalities in the SAPV and reduce the position of the province to one of administrative and cultural autonomy. It is a fundamental right of the working people and the peoples and nationalities of Vojvodina to determine, in a sovereign, responsible, and equal way, those common interests which they will try to achieve in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY. [passage omitted]

Djordje Radosavljevic, president of the SAPV Presidency, stressed that daily efforts are being made in Vojvodina to reach swift conclusions to the disputed questions, out of a desire to produce amendments without the slightest ambiguity. But, he stressed, producing the amendments will be neither a simple nor an easy task. He also mentioned that there have been forms of pressure on Vojvodina to change its stands, not only in the press, but at various gatherings. What we are adopting today in the SAPV Assembly already represents a significant contribution to the development of self-managing socialist relations, both in the republic and the province, and we may therefore expect an end to different forms of pressure and speculation.

Worrying Bickering [subhead]

Referring to some assertions that Vojvodina is creating a "constitutional crisis," Radosavljevic said that a crisis cannot be created by those who work according to the Constitution. [passage omitted]

Slovene Politicians Discuss Inflation Program

AU021317 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Nov 87 p 5

[Slobodan Stanojevic report: "Not Different, But Faster Slovenia"]

[Excerpts] All those who described the recent discussion between "ordinary citizens" and us politicians held in Zajcija Dolina as a "Speakers' Corner" were wrong. At Speakers' Corner one mainly hears monologues, whereas in Zjacija Dolina there were some very hot dialogues. In brief, the people came to ask questions and to hear documented answers on issues that interest them. The time for monologues, including politicians' monologues, has gone. This is why a politician who does not understand this will not be understood himself and will not be accepted by the working people and citizens.

In brief, this is one of a number of interesting answers Joze Smole, president of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP, gave during the recent meetings and conversations with Yugoslav journalists in Ljubljana. The longest meeting, a 4-hour meeting, was held with members of the Presidium of the Journalists' Association of Yugoslavia in the Holiday

Inn where Smole and Milan Kucan organized a dinner for journalists. The dialogue continued spontaneously the next evening when Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Executive Council, organized a reception for all the delegates and guests of the Slovene Assembly. [passage omitted]

The conversation spontaneously touched on the FEC's new Anti-Inflation Program. Several questions were heard: Are 120 measures not too many? Are we not in this way leaving our "sides" too exposed, and are we not wasting our energy? The sugeested answer was that it would be better to establish the right strategy for overcoming the crisis and inflation and to ensure the "correct order for our moves." In addition, Milan Kucan made a casual remark: This program is not, as some people claim, "our country's last chance," but is probably, as Mile Setinc stated in his commentary in DELO, the "last chance for the present government."

During the conversation about constitutional amendments a question was heard: Why is Slovenia against the introduction of a third chamber (the Chamber of Associated Labor) in the SFRY Assembly? Kucan pointed out that the problem does not lie in this chamber, but in the fact that associated labor itself is not properly organized and that it therefore does not have real influence. [passage omitted]

The conversation also broached the question of law and legislation. Opinions were expressed that we have more laws than anybody else, but that at the same time nobody violates them as often as we do. Kucan added:

Recently, there has been much talk about Fadilj Hodza's responsibility. According to the press, the public prosecutor stated that he would deal with the charges filed against Hodza only after the LCY Central Committee working group had completed its work. This is unacceptable: The public prosecutor does not need a party group's view, he knows the law and should act accordingly.

Of course, the inevitable question of celebrating Christmas in Slovenia was raised too. There were also some proposals that Christmas should be made a national holiday. The question also touched upon one important aspect of this: Is it possible to celebrate a religious holiday at the "state expense?" By doing this is one not changing some religion's positions in relation to the state, which cannot be only a matter for Slovenia and the Slovenes. Answering this question Joze Smole said:

Christmas is not a religious holiday in Slovenia at present, and I do not know whether it will be. I think that is good that we have clarified some ridiculous things. Why, for instance, should the archbishop not address the faithful? In the past, his message was recorded in Ljubljana, but broadcast on Radio Cologne. Many criticisms were also issued when we started to treat 1 November, All Saints Day, as a national holiday. And now the church is "furious" because we took this holiday away from it, a holiday that is no longer only a religious holiday but also a national holiday—after everybody had paid their respects to the dead. I think that after a while the same would happen with Christmas. But, let us discuss this on some other occasion. It is known, however, that more than 70 percent of Slovenes celebrate Christmas—half of them celebrate it as a family holiday, and half as a religious holiday.

Plan To Relieve Pozderac of Duties Accepted

LD080955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0823 GMT 8 Dec 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG)—At the beginning of today's 2d day of work, members of the LCY Central Committee accepted the proposal of a working group formed yesterday to relieve Hamdija Pozderac of his duties as a member of this forum. In accordance with the statute and regulations, the Central Committee will decide on this in a secret ballot during the day.

Explaining the stance of the working group, Ivica Racan, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the initiative of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee is principled, and that Hamdija Pozderac, by his uncritical support and by making use of his own personal reputation and post, aided and abetted the megalomaniac-style ambitions of Agrokomerc. He stated that in talks with the working group Hamdija Pozderac accepted the initiative of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, and he, thus, expressed clearly a self-critical stance toward his own responsibility.

Conference Accepts SAWP Leader's Resignation

LD050505 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2244 GMT 4 Dec 87

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, Dec 4 (Tanjug)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina conference of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia (SSRNJ) this evening accepted the resignation of its president Ferhad Kotoric.

Explaining the reasons for his resignation, which he submitted on November 26, Kotoric said that he feels personally responsible for the Agrokomerc affair because of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SSRNJ conference's slow reaction to the affair, the biggest postwar financial scandal in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Bihac Basic Economic Bank To Close Down

LD071817 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Text] There is no hope for the Basic Economic Bank in Bihac, whose founders decided to close it down on 22 September, which met the 60-day deadline. This is the assessment made by the Republican Executive Council [of Bosnia-Hercegovina] and forwarded to the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina so that it can look at it at one of its upcoming sessions. This demolished the minimal hopes that this bank, which operated as part of the

Sarajevo Associated Economic Bank, could be saved after all. The Bihac Bank rescue plan amounted to 49.2 billion dinars, not including the guaranteed Agrokomerc promissory notes, but its main weakness was that it relied for support on the Bosnia-Hercegovina Republican National Bank, on the Yugoslav National Bank, on business banks in Bosnia-Hercegovina, and on the assumption that Agrokomerc would be rescued. In the view of the Executive Committee, all these assumptions were unrealistic.

University LC Urges Expulsion of Milincevic

LD041012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 3 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Dec (TANJUG)—The Presidium of the Belgrade LC University Committee decided at today's session that Dr Vaso Milincevic can no longer be either a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium or a member of the Serbian LC Central Committee. This Presidium also considers that Dr Ivan Stojanovic should no longer be a member of the LCY Central Committee. The Belgrade LC City Committee will be informed about these stands of the Belgrade LC University Committee. [passage omitted]

As far as Ivan Stojanovic is concerned, the presidium noted that, judging by his behavior, he failed to fulfill party objectives because of his environment and the broad party public. [passage omitted]

The Belgrade LC University Committee Presidium was also briefed on the ideopolitical responsibility of the acting chief and executive editor of STUDENT, Miroslav Visic, because of his editorial mistakes in issues 11-12, 13, and 14 of this paper, published in April and May. These are ideopolitically unacceptable articles insulting the personality and work of Comrade Tito, Youth Day, and Security Day. [passage omitted]

Leskovac Faculty Urge Stambolic Resignation

LD032246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 3 Dec 87

[Excerpts] Leskovac, 3 Dec (TANJUG)—Accepting and unanimously supporting the stands and conclusions of the eighth session of the Serbian LC Central Committee, approximately 200 communists of the Faculty of Technology in Leskovac University demanded inter alia, at a meeting held this afternoon, the resignation of Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency, and the establishment of his ideopolitical responsibility. They quoted, among other things, his passive attitude to the constitutional changes and the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo. [passage omitted]

A conclusion was also reached on instituting proceedings for the establishment of the ideopolitical responsibility and the resignation of Miloje Stosic, current president of the intermunicipal conference of the Leskovac LC, and Blagoje Stojanovic, president of the assembly of the intermunicipal regional community of the South Morava region in Leskovac.

The communists of the Leskovac Faculty of Technology also adopted a demand whereby Serbia should be given the same status in the forthcoming constitutional changes as the other republics in the SFRY.

Kosovo Presidium Actions Discussed

AU032149 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 3 Dec 87

[Text] A session of the LC action conference of the 17th local community is under way at Kosovo Polje near Pristina. It it discussing the assessment by the Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the LC Provincial Committee of the recent protest demonstrations by women and the slogans heard at these and other gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina.

The Kosovo Polje Communists have not accepted the assessments by the Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the LC Provincial Committee on the recent protest demonstrations by women and the slogans heard at these and other gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins. A session of the LC action conference of the 17th local community pointed out that protest meetings and gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins are one aspects of the struggle for human dignity, for the rights and freedom of man, and for reliance on one's own and one's ancestors' homes.

The Kosovo leadership is blamed for speaking about Serbian nationalism in an insufficiently supported way and equates it with Albanian separatism. Several participants in the discussion pointed out that the slogans, We Want Freedom, and Kosovo is Serbia, cannot be classified as nationalist in any context.

Nationalist slogans could be heard, voiced by individuals from whom the Kosovo Polje Communists have distanced themselves. It was suggested to the Kosovo leadership that it should establish a firmer link with the people, that it should begin a more profound process of differentiation, that it should divorce itself from the comformists who foster dangerous divisions in multinational Kosovo, and that it should consistently implement the conclusions of the 9th LCY plenum on Kosovo.

Efficient, mass, and constructive action is demanded, so that the conclusions of the party plenums on Kosovo would not share the fate of many documents adopted earlier.

Hasani Discusses Constitutional Changes

AU301711 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 27 Nov 87 p 4

[Unattributed report on interview with Sinan Hasani, SFRY Presidency member, by Pristina ZERI I RINISE—date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Unshakable Principles [subhead]

In talking about constitutional changes, Sinan Hasani expressed the view that important work has been done toward changes in the SFRY Constitution and the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces, and that this work must be completed within the time period allotted for it, before the middle of next year. I cannot claim that formulating the amendments has been easy or problem-free. This is shown by the fact that alternative versions of a small number of solutions have been given. But the most important thing is that the framework provided by the SFRY Presidency has not been exceeded. Leaving aside some polemical irritation and various discussions, total unanimity has been expressed everywhere that the basic principles of the Constitution cannot be changed; it is well-known that these principles define the position of the Socialist Autonomous Provinces as constitutive elements in our constitutional system and within the SR of Serbia. Denying any one of these components would not only be undesirable, but impossible.

There are therefore no tendencies among the responsible authorities to turn the position of the provinces into one of "cultural autonomy." This does not mean that there are not ideas of this kind in some "gatherings" and in some publications. Such ideas also involve demands for changes in the Kosovo leadership, but I am convinced that correct solutions will be found in the course of further work on changing the constitutional provisions, through democratic and equal discussion and analysis, and without the unnecessary politicization of these questions. This is not only true in the case of the SFRY Constitution, but in those of the Constitutions of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Provinces. [passage omitted]

Macedonian TU Federation on Work Stoppages

LD071648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 7 Dec 87

[Excerpt] Skopje, 7 Dec (TANJUG)—Seventeen work stoppages between 17-22 November with some 9,000 participants, as well as numerous workers' meetings in other organizations of associated labor, indicate the strong wave of dissatisfaction and mass reactions of the workers in the SR of Macedonia. Characteristic demands are: that there should be work, that what is earned should be received, that a more normal existence should be ensured for the workers and their families, that welfare should be refused, as should the status of being socially endangered, that social justice should be ensured, that privileges and differences unconnected with work and the results of work should be removed, and that responsibility should be taken for unfinished tasks.

This, among other things, was stressed by Blagoja Stanoevski, secretary of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation Council, at today's Presidium session which was devoted to topical socioeconomic trends in the republic, with particular attention being paid to work stoppages.

Although they are more often than not justified, work stoppages do not always aim to remove problems in parallel environments. This means that the work stoppages are repeated, it was stated in the debate. It was also pointed out that acceptance of the workers' demands in cases where this is done outside established norms and rules, means that the issue of responsibility for organizations and individuals becomes clouded, so that instead of solutions being sought in the collectives themselves, they are sought in the wider sociopolitical community. Additionally, it was stated, work stoppages still do not serve to clear up issues and resolve problems within the organizations of associated labor and outside them, but rather they lead to partial measures, and often, to one-sided solutions.

The Presidium pointed out that the main reasons for the dissatisfaction were still present, which could complicate the current state of affairs. In such a situation it is difficult to explain to the workers that we are efficient when it comes to increasing prices, but we that we are unprepared and irresponsible when it comes to consistently limiting prices and returning them to previous levels. Thus any further abuses of the adopted measures must be prevented, as should the creation of any artificial shortage of certain products, concluded the members of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Federation Council. [passage omitted]

Leskovac Textile Workers Begin Strike

LD041013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1636 GMT 3 Dec 87

[Summary] Leskovac, 3 Dec (TANJUG)—Almost 1,000 workers out of over 2,000 employees of the Vucje textile industry near Leskovac have stopped working, demanding a 30-percent pay increase. The Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection has condemned the stoppage, saying that the problem could have been resolved in a different way.